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The Daily Commercial.

The State Election.

We learn from Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, who arrived this morning from Harrisburg that the Union majority at noon yesterday footed up between eleven and twelve thousand. In the Twenty-first Senatorial district, LOUIS W. HALL and KIRK HAINES, Union, have been elected by some two hundred majority to the State Senate. The Senate will, therefore, stand nineteen Union to fourteen Democratic. The House will stand sixty Union to forty Democratic.

In the Sixteenth Congressional District, WM. H. KOONTZ, Union, has been elected over A. H. COFFROTH by 10 of a majority. The soldiers' vote was as follows:—KOONTZ, 1,056; COFFROTH, 385—Union majority 671, being 10 of a majority over COFFROTH's home majority. Other returns will increase this majority.

In the Twenty-first Congressional District the soldiers' vote so far as heard from and counted, stands as follows: Dr. SMITH FULLER, Union, 960; JOHN L. DAWSON, Democrat, 412—Union majority, 548. This leaves DAWSON's majority 137, which, it is believed, other returns from the soldiers will overcome.

In the Bedford judicial district, Hon. ALEX. KING, Union, has been elected Judge over Judge KIMMELL, Democrat, by a majority of eighty over the home vote.

A Rebuke to Copperheads.

If there is anything calculated to humiliate the Copperhead Tories who are doing all they can to defeat the measures of the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion it is the fact that our brave soldiers have to resort to extraordinary methods to facilitate their warfare against the Rebels at home—in the rear, and the Rebels in their front. When these soldiers return to their homes, "when the war is over," who would want to be known to them as the Copperheads whom they had to fight while they were yet in the field? Look out, Sons of Liberty, your names are written where you least imagine. The soldiers will one day demand a copy of the record for publication. This much has been suggested by the following dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Columbus, 20th:

"An officer of the 69th Ohio, who arrived here yesterday from the front, informed us that the Ohio troops with Sherman voted at the late election; that they were forced to do so while on the march and subject all day to attack from the rebels. The polls were held in the ambulances following the regiments. The men were sent to the rear by squads to fight the enemy at home while they voted, which they would do with a hearty good will and then return to their positions, and with bullets open out again upon the foe before them with renewed vigor and increased zeal. The scene was inspiring, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. McClellan was the war cry of the rebels in their attacks on that day."

Let no enemy of the Government who is either actively or covertly engaged in efforts to ruin this nation on Anglo-Chicago principles, think that our soldiers will forget the peculiar movements they made while they were marching, on the 11th of October, 1864.

Hurrah, for Phil. Sheridan!

A Union meeting will be held at Concert Hall, this evening, in honor of General SHERIDAN's recent victory at Cedar Creek. The Hon. AMOS MYERS, and other distinguished gentlemen will deliver addresses.

Railway Matters.

Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad are now running regularly from Philadelphia to Erie, a distance of four hundred and forty-eight miles. The oil trade will be particularly benefitted by the opening up of this route.

The books of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad company were opened in Bedford last week, when the board of commissioners was organized, on motion of Hon. John Cessna, by the appointment of S. L. Russell, chairman. One hundred and two thousand and two shares of stocks were taken amounting to five millions, one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Among the subscribers to the stock were, Col. John A. Wright, S. L. Russell, Alex. King, Gen. Roudebush, C. W. Ashcom, John Cessna, John D. Roddy, W. J. Baer and John Kennedy. An election for President and Directors of this company, will be held in Philadelphia on the 7th of November.

In speaking of the Lake Shore Railroad, with which the Pittsburgh and Erie Road connects, the Erie *Dispatch* says: The very superior facilities of this road as a passenger route were shown in the recent trip of the Philadelphia excursionists from this city to Buffalo—a distance of 88 miles. The actual run was made in two hours and five minutes, a speed of forty-two miles per hour, which would have been increased but for the delay occasioned by the heated journals on the cars of the Philadelphia road, which were used on the occasion, and for the first time run on the Lake Shore track. The light grades, easy curves, and substantial superstructure of this road will make it the favorite route for passenger travel between the East and the West. The competition between it and the Atlantic and Great Western seems but to have added to the business of the Lake Shore road; and now, with that powerful rival to compete with, its passenger traffic has grown to the enormous proportion that during the last three years its freight business has attained. Speed, safety and promptness in its connections, the three most desirable elements of railroad travel, have all been attained to such a that every day fills its passenger trains of from twelve to fifteen cars running East and West from this city.

The new bridge across the Mississippi, opposite Clinton, Iowa, for the passage of the cars of the Dixon Air Line and Iowa and Nebraska Railroads, will be completed by the 1st of December, when the trains will make an uninterrupted transit from Chicago to Boonsborough, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, a distance of three hundred and twenty miles—the whole under the general management of the Chicago and Northwestern road, and the immediate supervision of Edward H. Williams, Esq., Superintendent. As those conversant with the history of this street line to the great river are aware that the St. Louis interest has steadily sought to prevent the bridging of the Mississippi, on the ground that it would obstruct navigation, but really because lines of road thus made continuous, would open outlets for the products and business of the upper country, and thus pour them directly into Chicago, instead of leaving them to drift down the Mississippi to St. Louis. The Northwestern Railroad Company have therefore placed boats of the Minnesota Packet Company's steamers at Clinton, for the sole purpose of running between the piers and the Illinois shore, in charge of river captains and experts, the perfect practicability and safety of the passage. The testimony of all these men is concurrent, that the bridge as regulated is open to no manner as presenting either difficulty or danger to any vessel that navigate the river. The Northwestern Company has for a month past been regularly running to Madison, Wisconsin, making the trip in six hours. The management of the Galena Division has demonstrated that the amount of travel is very nearly equal to the facilities presented. The Superintendent put trains upon the road to Rockford and Dixon that, at first, hardly paid the bare expenses of running them, but he continued them, for all time, until people came to have faith in them that they would be permanent, and now the three accommodation trains, to Geneva, to Dixon and to Rockford, are filled with passengers and doing a splendid business.

It is understood that the blockading fleet about Wilmington, North Carolina, has been largely increased of late, and will probably give considerable trouble to the new blockade runners now fitting out in England, if they attempt to reach that port. The captain of the English blockade runner *Bat*, which arrived at Boston a few days since, says that he attempted to enter Wilmington upon that day, the first time three Federal vessels stopped his way; the second time two, and the third time five appeared and cut off his retreat. The *Bat* cost $120,000 in gold in England. The two vessels which participated in her capture will share the prize money.

Stringent arrangements have been made to prevent Rebel pirates shipping in disguise on board vessels leaving New York for the purpose of seizing them when at sea, in the way the Chesapeake and Roanoke were taken. On the departure of the New Orleans steamers on Saturday, no persons were allowed to go on board unless they could show beyond a doubt that they were *bona fide* peaceful passengers. The baggage was also subjected to a strict examination.

From the South.

Grant and Sherman in Danger.

SHERIDAN NOT HEARD FROM.

Yellow Fever at Newbern and Charleston

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th instant labors to show that Grant's campaign has failed, and asserts that "the impression which has prevailed abroad for some time that the city is in imminent danger, is without foundation." The force of the argument and value of the information are somewhat damaged by what follows, taken in connection with subsequent events. We quote:

But let the truth begin to dawn and we shall see a change at once. Let it be known that the position of Sherman is perilous in the extreme, that Grant is doing nothing here but getting himself defeated once a week in partial affairs, with a slaughter large enough for a pitched battle, and we shall see what a change there will be. The destruction of Sherman's army would make the whole Yankee nation cry out for peace. The destruction of both Grant's and Sherman's army would force a peace. Neither of these events is impossible in the present situation of affairs, and both might happen.

It is a wonder the *Whig* did not include Sheridan in the list of victims destined for destruction!

The *Whig* says, further:

"Grant keeps persistently quiet. So far as fighting is concerned the north side is as still as the grave. Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a great rumbling was heard in the direction of the enemy's pontoon bridges, and this continued until the morning. It was intimated that a force of cavalry was coming to this side; but our pickets, who were on the alert, saw nothing of them. Yesterday morning there was considerable cannonading at Dutch Gap, and firing was heard in the vicinity of Petersburg. No movements or incidents of importance to hostilities are reported. The opinion is broached in certain quarters that Grant, being sure of Lincoln's election, has postponed indefinitely his grand assault, and intends to prosecute the siege at his leisure. Such a procedure would be torture to the Butcher of the Wilderness, who loves to see his troops slaughtered, and is never satisfied until he sends the men in." He must have blood before his eyes, or he is miserable.

At least there is reasonable ground for doubting whether he intends an assault on our new lines—and still he can bring up his fleet and assault Drury's Bluff at the same time. For would he sit still and see those new lines completed around Richmond? Or has he done, if he intended to make his real fight there?

The Petersburg *Express* says Grant is drilling a large number of negroes, and puts the number at six or eight thousand, who are to be put into the next fight. It says: "Let them come on if they think there is no hereafter." The same paper says also that "the Yankee troops are being extensively armed with a repeating rifle or musket. It says Yankee deserters are "sent to a place which shall be nameless."

The *Sentinel* of the 20th has Sherman in a very tight place. We quote:

From this view of the subject the state of the campaign in Georgia is seen to be exceedingly critical, and perilous in the extreme. Sherman has planned sagaciously, and thus far he has executed courageously and with admirable skill and success. His adversary has thus been placed in a position of extreme danger and embarrassment, from which it appears impossible for him to extricate himself without large loss. By the ingenious process, not of stirring, but of drawing, Hood was likely to expel Sherman from Georgia. We trust he may be able to make him thus follow out of the mountainous and wild Kentucky. In that which goes in front, provided Sherman be made to go out.

When we last heard from Hood he was doing his best to get out of Sherman's way.

The yellow fever is raging terribly in Newbern as we hear from Wilmington. The *Journal* of that place, of the 15th says:

A letter received by a gentleman here states that there had occurred in Newbern within twenty-four hours—that is to say, in one day and night—one hundred and nineteen deaths from yellow fever. This is fearful, and appears almost incredible; still the writer of the letter is a perfectly truthful gentleman, and places full reliance in the information upon which his statement is based. This can hardly be supposed to be taken as an average or anything like it. Still the average is undoubtedly high. The Yankee troops have been hurried off into the fields or anywhere. Of course they have suffered.

Unless we have a change of wind to the south, with warm, damp weather, we apprehend no danger from the spread of the disease; but as we have no guarantee that such change of wind may not take place at any time, we see no reason for changing our advice to those to come conveniently get their families out of town, and that is, to get them out without hurry and without panic, but simply as a matter of precaution.

The disease is raging at Charleston. The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th says:

At Charleston the disease is said to be on the increase. The mortality among children is very large. Some neighborhoods seem to be more afflicted than others—especially is this the case around the Arsenal. Its introduction has been owing to the want of proper precaution in allowing blockade runners too free access to the city on arriving from Nassau and other infected ports.

Late News Items.

Gen. Sullivan, who has had command in the Kanawha Valley for some time, having been ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan, arrived in Wheeling on Saturday, by the way of Cumberland. Gen. Crook. He is accompanied by the members of his staff.

General Crawford is now in command of the 5th Corps, and General Warren's absence is thought in the army to be a permanent one.

The exports of gold from California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are as follows: To foreign ports, only two millions; to Atlantic States, eighteen millions.

Mr. Burleigh (Union) has been elected to Congress, from Dakota, over Todd (Dem.) by a large majority.

The great 20-inch gun which was cast at the Fort Pitt foundry, in this city, was to have been tried at Fort Hamilton, New York bay, yesterday.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has the following: "We have just had communicated to us the facts of a conspiracy to carry back to slavery a poor defenceless female, who had been honestly earning her living in this city for some time, and who is regarded by all who know her as a decent and virtuous girl. It appears that two sisters reached this city, some time ago, as fugitive slaves from the State of Maryland. They sought service and found it in respectable families in this city. The gentleman with whom the girl lived, who was thus attempted to be abducted, has given us the main facts of this outrageous case. He writes that the girl, Martha Jones, was called up late afternoon to the residence of one of the ladies engaged in this disgraceful affair, where she was locked up in a room until the time arrive for the subject being to carry her over the Cumberland Valley Railroad, back to slavery, in Maryland. Her sister, in the meanwhile, found it out, when she called at the house where Martha was held as a captive, where she was informed by one of the aforesaid ladies that she had gone up street, but the truth was that Martha was confined in a room in the house as a prisoner. When these ladies imagined that the way was clear, they conducted the trembling fugitive through the alleys of Harrisburg, calculating to reach the railroad depot as the Cumberland Valley train would start. In the meantime, however, Martha's sister, with a number of friends, had stationed themselves at the depot, waiting the approach of the party of negro stealers. When the ladies made their appearance with the poor girl, Martha discovered her sister, who at once interposed to prevent her from being forced almost bought desperately to force Martha on the train, but the poor girl struggled, her sister and friends came gallantly to the rescue, and slavery to-day, in Martha Jones, is one less of its victims in this land of the free. We have barely given the facts of this case, and these can be relied upon as essentially true. If the proper officers are desirous of pushing this matter to its proper end, we are prepared to give the name of our informant, and that informant is ready and willing to testify against the ladies who thus stand charged with having violated the fugitive law. The circumstances connected with the case are too outrageous—the parties who thus boldly attempted to abduct this poor girl too respectable not to have known what they were about—and therefore we demand, in the name of Justice and the Right of Freedom and Religion, that they be at once proceeded against by the prober legal officers."

A Billiard Tournament for the championship of Canada will take place at Toronto on the 21st of next November.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph which has just been erected in Cleveland was tested by the members of the City Council on Saturday, and worked in the most satisfactory manner.

A proposition has been made that the ladies of Cleveland give a public dinner to all those soldiers in the hospital who never use, and to all who will abstain from using profane language and playing cards.

The Hutchinson Family gave a concert at Cleveland last evening.

The body of Colonel Joseph Thoburn, lately commanding the First Division in the Army of West Virginia, who was killed on Wednesday last, at the battle of Cedar Creek, arrived at Wheeling, Va., on Saturday evening; also the bodies of Captain Bier and Sergeant Jenkins. They lay in state yesterday, and a funeral worthy of the heroes will take place to-day.

Brevet Major General Kelley and a portion of his staff arrived in Wheeling on Saturday.

The Rebel Raid into Vermont.

WHAT THE CANADIAN PAPERS SAY.

Good Faith or War with the United States.

The late raid into Vermont by a gang of rebels is the topic of general comment by the Canadian press. The Montreal *Gazette* speaks of it as "a gross outrage," and refers to the late declaration of the Richmond *Whig* threatening reprisals by way of Canada. We quote:

It is the first duty of the Government and the people of Canada to see that the right of asylum which their soil affords is not thus betrayed and violated. The Government must spare no pains to prevent it, and it is the first duty of the inhabitants of this country, especially those who live on the borders, to give instant information of any attempt they may see to the nearest magistrate, and the duty of the magistrate immediately to inform the Government. We must, we repeat, preserve our neutrality and the right of asylum which British soil affords inviolate, and punish with the sternest severity any breach which can be discovered. If we do not we shall find ourselves dragged into the war for needless cause, our eastern frontier lit up with the fires of now peaceful homes, and the country on both sides the line made red with murders. We cannot say that the Confederate Government has in any way sanctioned the outrages reported to have taken place at St. Albans, nor can we say that they have been committed by Confederates. But what we can say is, that this country has done nothing to merit the abuse of its soil by Confederate authority, contemplated in the article of the Richmond *Whig*. To surprise a peaceful town and shoot down people in the streets, committing at the same time robbery, is not civilized war; it is that of savages.

The Canadians appear to have got a poor opinion of their Southern cousins on a short acquaintance.

The Toronto *Globe* says:

The government are determined to use every possible means in their power to put a stop to these violations of Canadian hospitality. They feel indignant at the advantage taken of our position to injure the subjects of a friendly nation, and if the opportunity be given, an example will be furnished likely to prevent similar attempts in the future.

The *Globe* denounces the raid as an expedition for plunder "accompanied by the more heinous crime of attempted murder." It says:

We cannot help thinking that these repeated outrages on our frontier are designed to embroil Britain with the United States. Plunder may be one object; but the sanction which these desperadoes must receive from Southerners of a better class proceeds, we fear, from a different motive. It is a noticeable fact that while this outrage at St. Albans was in progress two Confederate agents presented themselves in Quebec, and were chagrined by the government declining to take cognizance of them. Had they been received by the Governor General, the circumstance would have afforded an admirable pendant to the robbery of the banks and the murder of the citizens of St. Albans.

The Montreal *Herald* refers to the subject in the same spirit:

In the prosecution of that crime they seem to have been utterly reckless. They were as ready to murder as to rob, if murdery could be promoted by murder, and, if our evil counsel of their doings is to be implicitly believed, they either accidentally, or with that mad wickedness which, once embarked in a career of evil, goes to the greatest extremes of guilt, even shot a girl whom they saw walking on the footpath. That these men will meet with any wide sympathy here is what we do not believe. Such an offence, cowardly and larcenous in its own nature, but also in respect to the people among whom its perpetrators have enjoyed an asylum, is treasonous and ungrateful. We are very sure, excite among Canadians in general nothing but abhorrence. That sentiment, moreover, cannot but be increased when we know that these manufactures were cruel enough and wanton enough in their cruelty to shoot officers who, in endeavoring to arrest them, were only doing their duty—a duty which brave men always respect in others. At the same time, we must again point out that such enterprises and the hopes of sympathy and support on which they are based, are at once deceptive, have a natural foundation in the encouragement which has been afforded by certain newspapers in this country to the earliest predictions and anticipations of the same description. For our part we are far from accusing any government officer of winking at or in any way knowingly countenancing, or connecting with, or permitting the use of our territory as a basis for such brigand like aggression on neighbors with whom we are at peace. But whether it was belief or fear on the part of the officers of the government which was in power a year ago found out what was going on when a somewhat similar attempt was made in time to prevent it, instead of only finding out after, and we all remember that the measures they took for its prevention were treated as a political crime. Two sergeants, it will be remembered, on Lake Erie and the other in the State of Vermont—both accomplished within a few weeks, prove the necessity of the vigilance then exercised. We may confidently rely that there are blackguards enough on the other side of the lines to retaliate such raids as these if they are multiplied, and to claim the praise of patriotism for their cowardly and rascally thefts. If this way we may, perhaps, drift into a state of hostilities along the border before we know in what direction we are going. There can be no doubt that banditti like those who made the attack on the banks at Saint Albans have derived encouragement in what has been written there, from a lot of scoundrels of the same kidney plotted to seize a steamer for the purpose of capturing Johnson's Island there were Canadian journals who were the first of all to avow that, since they had been acquainted with the plot for a long time before, and that they had kept back their knowledge till it was too late to prevent harm, then by no excuse, or rather to applaud the endeavor to embroil us in war with our neighbors, as a heroic and humane action; and finally, when the whole thing was an arrant imposture, that there was no plot at all, and that the Canadian Government of the day had been gratuitously acting the part of mere Bow of Maine, with the Secretary of War Washington. We are far from imputing these gross breaches of good faith to the whole body of refugees now residing in Canada, but we believe that among these are some high minded gentlemen who would abhor the idea of making use of the asylum they have enjoyed here as a base from many indignities, and from disentangling us in a quarrel from which duty and inclination alike prompt all rational men to keep clear. But we repeat our warnings against the patronage of every reckless and unprincipled adventure of persons who have all the usual characteristics of political exiles, a hatred of their own country and an utter indifference to the trouble they may bring upon any other. We trust that Canada may always present a safe asylum to every refugee from oppression or from political conflict; but we also hope that our people have by this time sufficient experience to put a stop for letting all such persons understand that we can have no sympathy with, nor permit any excuses for, acts of hostility setting out from our territory or seeking shelter there, after the commitment of felonies after they have been committed.

The St. Albans Invasion.

GEN. DIX'S COURSE APPROVED.

Secretary Stanton for Chief Justice.

Mr. Cameron Named for the War Office

The Pirate Braine, of the Roanoke, on Trial.

Wilmington Blockading Fleet Increased

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that General DIX's course in ordering the pursuit of the St. Alban bandits across the Canadian border, will be sustained.

It is now alleged that Senator Stanton will be offered the office of Justiceship, and that Messrs. Cameron, Banks and Butler are mentioned for the War Department.

Refugees from the Shenandoah Valley, report that, notwithstanding the devastation by Sheridan, there is still an immense quantity of grain on the outside track taken by our army.

Private letters from New Orleans say immense quantities of cotton have been sent into Mexico from Texas, where American and European speculators are buying it up at a comparatively trifling figure.

Upwards of 300 rebel prisoners at Point Lookout have lately taken the oath of allegiance.

Officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been put on the same footing with regular army officers.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., October 24—The following are the names of the raiders taken and now in jail at St. Johns, C. E.: J. McGroty. Jas. Doty, Geo. Williams alias Scott, Samuel Grim, D. Moore, Wallace J. Selskey, E. P. Bruce, T. B. Cullen, Maurice Square, Square Tevee, Bennett H. Young, and Chas. M. Wesger.

HALIFAX, October 24.

The steam gunboat Jason, from Bermuda, on the 17th, has arrived here. She reports that the pirate Burns and his associates who captured and burned the United States steamer Roanoke, were on trial and that the Court had refused bail to them. The yellow fever was abating at Bermuda. The steel blockade runner, Col. Lamb, sailed on Monday.

Gen. Butler has issued a congratulatory order to the Army of the James, in which he reviews their operations from the commencement of the Spring campaign.

It is announced that the blockading fleet at Wilmington, N. C., has been largely increased, and will give trouble to blockade runners now fitting out in England.

The captain of the blockade runner Bat says he attempted to enter Wilmington, North Carolina, three different times, and was captured on the last attempt.

On the departure of the New Orleans steamer to day rigid search was made to prevent disguised rebels getting on board. None but passengers vouched for were allowed to mount the gang plank. The baggage was closely searched. The capture of the Roanoke has caused this vigilance.

From Gen. Sherman.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The Interest Abating.

HOOD'S MOVEMENT A FAILURE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 20.

If you want news of great particularity as to the relative position of Sherman and Hood, I have scruples against nursing you to inquire within. As the chances of a grand battle with Hood's army, the same being nicely sandwiched between two of our armies, each larger than the lame Texan's whole host, recedes day by day we begin to lose interest in the affair. We know how much damage has been inflicted; we know that we can get to Atlanta before Hood if he turns that way; we know that troops, new and old, are pouring in here with rapidity and book hardly excelled by the gathering of the hosts last Spring. We hear from the Gate City every day, from officers and men whose furloughs were burning their pockets, and who were not to be intimidated by a day's march of twenty-one miles, for which distance there is a gap in the railroad to Atlanta; we have seen, and consequently know very positively, that the troops here have pushed to the front and are now in communication with Sherman; we know that Hood can get away if he wants to, and that he has such a desire; and the result of all this knowledge is to detract from the relish for the latest rumor from the front.

Sherman holds Ship's Gap and Snake Creek Gap, in the mountains trending southeast from Dalton, and at last advices had his headquarters near there. It is not probable that he will attempt a headlong pursuit of the enemy, and his army would not be very well supplied if he went very fast or very far. He is now occupying a position which will prevent, at present, any further raids, in great force, on his communications, and it evidently behooves him, since the enemy disdains to cover Southern Georgia, to make such disposition of his forces as to prevent the repetition of anything like a raid. Hood's army will now grow fat either from high living or from merriment over their grand effort, but it will require close watching hereafter. It can only return to its positions south and west of Atlanta by a long detour through a country not overstocked with supplies. And it is no empty vaunt to assert, by the time they get quietly settled again, that the railroad to Atlanta will be in running order once more.

An officer, who left Atlanta three days ago, has given me the status of affairs there. The garrison—which is sufficient to make a prolonged resistance to Hood's whole force—have been working day and night on the fortifications, and have completed three new lines inside the outer line, which was designed for a large army. The last or inner line is drawn close around the heart of the city, inclosing all munitions and supplies, and could be held to the last extremity. Rations are abundant, including sugar and coffee, enough to last — — days. Forage is scarce, and the public animals are supposed to be grazing on the outside, but enough to keep them in tolerable spirits is gathered from the adjacent country.

The rebel cavalry, it is not know in what force, are south and west of the city, enacting the role assumed by the 20th Corps, in Sherman's movement on Jonesboro—that is standing ready to occupy the city whenever the outwitted Yank goes to the goodness knows where. If they had taken Atlanta as we took Jonesboro, an evacuation might possibly have come to pass considerably sooner, but withstanding the Atlanta garrison is in a measure isolated in that it gets no newspapers, and is regaled with reports that Bridgeport is burned and Nashville in the possession of the enemy, there is not much danger of its exploding magazines and flying by night, until hard tack is all gone, mules all consumed, and old boots and harness deprived of their wagon-grease succulence.

Trains run now from Resaca to Atlanta. The seven miles destroyed about Big Shanty by the enemy have been fully repaired. There now exists an interval of twenty-one miles between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, including one small bridge which must be relaid. A large force is engaged in replacing the track, a task which will be accomplished within two weeks at the outside. The damage to the large bridges from the recent freshets has been repaired. Supplies could be transported around the gaps if necessary.

When Hood was nearing Dalton, General Schofield received a dispatch from Sherman directing that the Army of the East Tennessee be left open to the former. The disposition was made but the polite offer was disregarded.

Chattanooga is literally overflowed with recruits. The late draft seems to have been decidedly successful in reinforcing the armies, certainly not less than two thousand arrive here each day.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Belgium.

Additional Mercantile Failures.

The London Times on Peace.

The Danish Question About Settled.

Pirate Semmes Commands the Ranger.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 24.

The steamer Belgium, from Liverpool on the 13th, and Londonderry on the 14th, passed here, with five days' later news.

There is a better tone in the London money market; funds firmer, but heaviness continues in consols. Wheat dull.

The United States steamer Niagara arrived off Shoreham, with a Spanish steamer, seized under suspicion of being a blockade runner.

The ship Southern Rights, of Mobile, was captured Aug. 22 by the pirate Florida, and released under bonds.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.—Cotton dull, at a decline of 2 @ 3-8. Middling Orleans, 24d.

Breadstuffs dull; tendency downwards.

Provisions dull. Lard firm.

Consols closed at 89¼@89⅜ for money. Bullion in bank increased £8,000; Illinois Central shares, 51½@52¼ discount; Erie, 41@42.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Commercial affairs continued to be the principal topic of discussion. The depression in commercial circles shows no diminution, and business, especially in cotton, is almost at a dead lock, and prices continue to fall. The additional failures which have taken place include Louis Stieltz, a large cotton dealer in Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to £320,000; Hoge, Milner & Co., cotton brokers, Liverpool, with considerable liabilities, and Bendin & Co., manufacturers, London, whose liabilities are small. The demand for discount at the Bank of England on the 12th instant showed great subsidence, and there was consequently no more steadiness in the funds. The minimum rate of the Bank was 9 per cent.

The half monthly settlement in the Confederate Loan exhibits a stronger anomoly, the price having been in May 50, and October 50, while at Liverpool, owing to the extent of adverse speculations, it has rebounded to 64.

The London editorial on the address with 300,000 signatures, recently sent to Gov. Seymour from England, entreating the North to make peace with the South. The *Times* says that only by these (all) 300,000 gentlemen can effect nothing, and thinks that the only possible solution of the question is continued war. America has commenced the fiery ordeal of war which settled Europe in its present basis, and terrible as is the process, the *Times* cannot doubt that America will be the better for it in the end.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* says Russia has given adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question. The Paris Bourse was dull and lower on the 12th inst., and rentes closed at 5f. 55c.

La France says the insurrection in Algeria is spreading, and the natives there appear to be avenging a common cause to a holy war.

At the Peace Conference on the Danish question a compromise is said to have been effected on the financial question. Minor questions were also arranged and there only remains now the drawing up of the treaty of peace.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, October 15, P. M.—Captain Semmes, accompanied by eight officers of the late Alabama, and one hundred men, have left this city to be transferred with guns, &c., to the steamer Ranger, recently lying at Madeira.

Manchester market dull and declining tendency. Quotations of goods and yarns nominal. Breadstuffs—Market dull and quiet. Prices of barley unchanged. Rathbone, Spence & Co. and Wakefield & Nash report flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and downward; red western 7s 4d@8s; white western and southern 8s 3d @8s. Corn easier; mixed 27s 6d@28s. Provisions generally quiet and steady. Gordon, Brown & Co. report beef heavy, pork quiet and steady, bacon quiet but firm, lard quiet and steady, butter steady, sugar dull, coffee inactive, no sales, petroleum declining, crude is 10d@1s 11d.

LONDON.—Wheat firm, sugar dull, coffee quiet but steady, tea steady.

From Philadelphia.

Great Union Meetings Last Night,

Speeches by Vice President Hamlin and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

The Union Fires Brilliantly Burning.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.

Under the auspices of the Union League of Philadelphia, National Hall, on Market street, and Union League Hall, on Chestnut street, were crammed to overflowing this evening to hear Vice President Hamlin and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens deliver speeches. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The vicinity of both halls was packed with thousands of people who could not gain admittance. In political annals this is the greatest week ever experienced in this city. Every evening is set apart for Union gentlemen of the most distinguished talents to deliver addresses. The Union fires are burning with renewed brilliancy.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Blockade Runner Captured.

A VALUABLE CARGO SEIZED.

Lee's Army Daily Growing Less.

PROMOTION OF GEN. CUSTER.

Board of Enrollment in Trouble.

Rumored Burning of Eastport, Me.

MILITARY TRIAL OF MERCHANTS.

Capture of John A. Washington.

GEN. AUGUR'S PLAN WORKS WELL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

The boat from the Army of the Potomac brings no news of importance. Forty prisoners were brought up. Heavy firing was heard on Saturday night toward James River, apparently from the gunboats. The enemy shelled the working party at Dutch Gap most of Saturday without damage.

Reports in the Richmond papers contain information of the sinking of the Niphon. Letters of the 18th make no mention of her having been blown up.

Information has been received at the Navy Department, from Rear Admiral David D. Porter, of the capture of the blockade runner Nardo, a steamer of six hundred tons, with five hundred and fifty bales of cotton.

Our military authorities have forwarded to the Confederates a complete list of all the rebel prisoners now in our hands, and blank books have been forwarded to the South to receive the names of all Union prisoners in rebel prisons.

Gen. Ricketts, wounded on Thursday, is in a very low condition to-day. The ball, which entered his right breast and passed through the lungs, was extracted to-day, near the shoulder blade.

A rebel lieutenant brought here from City Point has taken the oath of allegiance, but it was evident that he sympathetized with the Rebel Confederacy. Notwithstanding he frankly confessed that the reason why he had given himself up was, that he knew the cause of the South was doomed; that they had neither men nor money enough to hold out much longer. He says that Lee's army can only display a single file on the same length of line formerly occupied by double files.

At eleven o'clock this morning General Custer had an interview with the Secretary of War, and said that he had been ordered by General Sheridan to turn over to the Department the flags captured in the recent battle at Cedar Creek, and to present to the Secretary of War the men who had captured them. After the ceremony of presentation had taken place, Secretary Stanton commanded General Custer his commission as Major General. It was received with tremendous cheers by the assembled audience.

The draft for deficiencies in the last draft was resumed here to-day. Intelligence has been received here leading to the belief that nearly all of Eastport, Maine, has been burned by Canadian raiders.

Col. Alexander, of the Engineers, arrived here to-night, direct from Sheridan's headquarters, and confirms fully all that has been received concerning the victory and the subsequent result of Thursday's desperate battle. The enemy have made no demonstration whatever since Friday. At last accounts they were considerably below Harrisonburg and in disorganized state. Our wounded have been nearly all removed.

The Surgeon and Commissioner of Board of Enrollment of this district have been arrested on charges not yet publicly known. Rumors that they are of a serious nature prevail to a considerable extent.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

Richmond papers of the 17th published accounts of the blowing up and sinking of the United States steamer Niphon. Admiral Porter to-day telegraphed to the Navy Department that he had received letters from officers on board the Niphon dated the 18th. So the publication is undoubtedly untrue.

The trial of Johnson and Sutton, dry goods merchants of this city, charged with selling goods to the enemy, commenced here yesterday. The prosecution having been closed, the counsel for the defense produced witnesses who testified to the loyalty of the firm. The trial will continue several days, and will be followed by the other firms arrested in this city and Baltimore.

John A. Washington, one of Moseby's dispatch bearers, was captured near Rectortown, Virginia, on Saturday last. Important dispatches are said to have been found on him. Moseby's and White's gangs of guerrillas are again hovering around Fairfax, London and adjoining counties. Yesterday a number of Moseby's scouts made their appearance in the vicinity of Great Falls, on the Potomac, about 15 miles from this city. Two were captured and brought in.

The draft was resumed here to-day to fill deficiencies existing in the various Wards. Among those drafted was the doorkeeper of the President's mansion, who makes the fourth attachee of the White House who has been drafted within the past two months.

General Custer has been promoted to Major General in consideration of his brilliant service in the Valley. This was announced to General Custer at the War Department to-day, during the presentation of the flags captured by Sheridan in the late victory at Cedar Creek, and was received with tremendous cheering by a large crowd assembled to witness the presentation.

General Ricketts is reported in a very low condition to-day. The ball which entered his right breast and passed through the lungs was extracted this morning from near the shoulder blade. His right arm is much inflamed, and it is feared that internal bleeding has commenced, caused by the cutting of an artery.

General Augur's plan to prevent guerrilla attacks on railroad trains works excellently. Since last evening no train has been compelled to ride on the cars no guerrillas have appeared on the line.

The Provost Marshal of Maryland reports that a large proportion of the drafted men of Baltimore have escaped.

The yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in Newbern, but it is believed the heavy frost of Saturday night checked it.

From South Carolina

Large Naval Fleet off Charleston.

General Exchange of Prisoners Proposed

Severity of Yellow Fever in Charleston.

NEW YORK, October 24.

The steamer Arago from Hilton Head on the 21st has arrived. On the 19th a large naval fleet arrived off Charleston, inculding a schooner laden with ammunition, etc.; destination unknown. The steamer Chrysalis, from Philadelphia and bound for Washington, with Government coal, foundered on Chincoteaque Shoals. The crew was brought to Port Royal.

The rebel General Hardee has proposed to General Foster a general exchange of prisoners in his hands, man for man and officer for officer, or their equivalent. The matter would probably be referred to Washington.

The Palmetto *Herald* says the latest advices report the average number of deaths daily in Charleston, from yellow fever, at 20; also that the rebel papers are filled with obituaries of distinguished Southerners, and of discussions of peace and reconstruction. On the whole their tone is very favorable to us and shows a great change within the past few months.

From California.

POLITICS IN THE STATE--MINING STOCKS BETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.

The demand for money is light. Business has improved. The political feeling between the two parties in this State is intense. Mining stocks are better. A wisher has arrived from the Artic regions, bringing 1,150 barrels of oil.

Terrible Railroad Collision.

WHEELING, October 24.

A stock train East collided with a passenger train West from Baltimore, about one o'clock this morning, four miles East of Mannington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, instantly killing the engineer, fireman, and one soldier, wounding from twelve to fifteen others, many seriously. The train was a total wreck.

From Our Armies.

Brilliant Charge of Sheridan's Cavalry.

What Two Brigades Accomplished.

Late Southern Military News.

Engagement with Rebel Gunboats.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The *Times'* special says of Sheridan's cavalry: The grand charge made at 4 o'clock by Custer on the right and Merritt on the left, was magnificent in the highest degree. The charge was executed in a trot, and doubled up to the flanks of the Rebel army, pushing its broken and dislocated fragments across Cedar Creek, an achievement an ordin

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKER,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALIDAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNY,
23. EBENEZER McCUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

McClellan's Election — Intervention—Foreign War.

In our last we gave the statement of Mr. PENNINGTON, Secretary of the French Legation, to the effect that the election of McCLELLAN would be immediately followed by the recognition of Southern independence by France and England; and we showed that consequently the Chicago ticket, instead of meaning peace of any kind, really meant intervention, Southern independence, and foreign war.

We have the important testimony of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER on this point, and it is to the same purport. The opportunities of this gentleman, as a sojourner abroad, for knowing the temper and intentions of France and England, are such as enable him to speak with little less than absolute knowledge. We quote so much of his recent letter on the Presidential contest as relates to this subject:

It is the boast of the Confederate leaders in Europe, since the adoption of the platform at Chicago, that upon the election of their candidates, without waiting four months for the inauguration of March next, *Napoleon will AT ONCE recognize the Confederate government.* Indeed I do not doubt from the circumstantial evidence (although I do not know the fact), that there is already a secret understanding between Jeff. Davis and Napoleon the Third to recognize the independence of the South, upon the election of the Chicago candidates. Why wait four months until the 4th of March next, when the American people, by endorsing the Chicago platform, shall have declared for peace, with the adultional announcement in that platform, that the war for the suppression of the rebellion has failed?

If, indeed, the war has failed, and we cannot thus suppress the rebellion, it would not only be the right, but upon the principles of international law, the duty of every foreign power to acknowledge Southern independence. But is it that the Chicago-McClellan platform invites recognition. What is the meaning of the recognition of the independence of the South by France under such an organization? It means war. It means, in the first place, commercial treaties stipulating great advantages in favor of French ports, and perhaps other ports. It means, of course, the overthrow of the blockade, so as to carry on those treaties. It means conditions destructive of our interests, and favorable to the receiving powers.

There will be no recognition of the independence of the South by France or England or any other Power, if Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected in November next. The American people have already loudly proclaimed through the ballot-box that they can and will subdue the rebellion by force of arms; and that they will consent to negotiate from the mouths of our cannon until the southern armies shall have been dispersed and vanquished. Upon the news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln reaching Europe the Confederate stock, now waiting the success of the Chicago candidates, will fall like Lucifer, to rise no more. American securities, including those of the federal and loyal State governments, or railroads, and other companies with real capital, will all be immensely appreciated. The difference in favor of our currency, including the rise in greenbacks, would be equivalent in a few months to hundreds of millions of dollars. Nor is it only our stocks that will rise at home and abroad, but the national character will be immensely exalted.

The high character of both Mr. PENNINGTON and Mr. WALKER, who appear to have given their testimony without knowledge of each other, and their unsurpassed opportunities for correct information, will secure for their statements perfect credence. Indeed, the liveliest apprehensions may well be felt by every reflecting man in the land, in view of the grave contingency so reliably set before the country. There is scarcely an intelligent man in the North who has not felt that foreign intervention in behalf of the South was a contingency too probable to be treated lightly. From the very outset it has been the star of hope to the South; and the aid and favor which she has enjoyed from both France and England, as the result of her immense efforts, serve to show how considerable have been the approaches she has made to the accomplishment of this object. Every one has felt that the many evidences of favor and friendship by those Governments were proof of the latent disposition, if not intention, to ultimately interpose in behalf of the South. "When England is ready, I am," has been the purport of the French Emperor's language. "The time has not yet come," was the language of Lord PALMERSTON, speaking for the already willing British Cabinet. And so the two have been waiting for the opportunity when they might rejoice the hearts of the rebels, and the heart of every hater of this Government and republicanism throughout the world, by jointly interposing their great influence to complete the overthrow of the United States.

The opportunity only was wanted, and this the rebels at home and abroad knew. It became essential, therefore, to create one, and pave the way for France and England to act. This connected view of the subject throws a flood of light on the Niagara Falls conferences, between the leading rebels congregated there and the Democratic leaders, prior to the Chicago Convention. Considering the object, and the part which England was to play, it was entirely proper that these meetings should be held on British soil, under British influence. It is not denied, we believe, that at these conferences the Chicago Platform was mainly agreed upon. Whatever manipulation it subsequently underwent effected only its form, not its substance. The adoption of the Platform, therefore, was an important and deliberately planned step in the scheme of recognition and Southern independence. All that remains to perfect the scheme, is for the people to adopt the Platform. The next step will be intervention, followed either by quiet submission by the North or a war with the interposing governments and the South.

Were this mere speculation on possibilities—a theory, without tangible evidence—we would expect to have the subject treated lightly, or only for what its ingenuity entitled it. But it is neither speculation nor an unsupported theory. It is a grave probability, amounting as much to absolute certainty as an untranspired event can; for there is not the shadow of a doubt that in the event of McCLELLAN'S election, France and England will, as Mr. WALKER says, "at once recognize the Confederate Government."

We need not discuss what would follow,—the strengthening of Southern arms by foreign support—the raising of the blockade—the exposure of the long line of Northern coast and frontiers—the new draft for men—the transferring of the war to the North,—a picture which the dullest imagination can paint,—a picture that would embody the speedy and sad reality of the success of the Chicago Ticket.

Heaving the Lead.

There are several distinct circumstances under which sailors "heave the lead." One of these is when the vessel is in a fog and the officers are apprehensive of danger from their proximity to a lee shore, and when owing to the obscurity of the sun they are unable to take an observation in any other way. This describes the present condition of the Chicago revolutionary Copperhead party. The nabobs of that faction being in a very thick fog, and in fear of "breakers ahead," have even, it would appear, come to doubt the fidelity of their own friends, hence they have been trying to find their depth by "heaving the lead." The New York Democratic Executive State Committee have been sounding their candidate for the Vice Presidency, only to find themselves in shoal water. Mr. PENDLETON has not bated his sentiments, previously expressed, a jot. He tells them: "I make no professions of a new faith—only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one." Mr. PENDLETON'S old faith was expressed very freely on the floor of Congress, and the following is a plain indication of what it was, and what he says *it is:*

The South asked you to let them live in peace. But no, you said you would bring them into subjection. That is not done yet; and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South.

In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 18th of January, 1861, he characterized the act of secession as *orderly*, and further defied the power of the government to maintain the Union, in the following language:

Now, sir, what force of arms can compel a State to do that which she has agreed to do? What force of arms can compel a State to refrain from doing that which her State government supported by the sentiment of her people is determined to persist in doing? It is provided in the Constitution that the citizens of every State shall have all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. What force of this Federal Government can compel the observance of that clause, if a State is determined to pass and execute the laws whereby citizens of other States shall not have, within its limits, the same privileges as its own citizens.

Fearing that this exposition of his views might not be sufficiently explicit, he goes on to say:

My voice to-day is for conciliation; my voice is for compromise. I beg of you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not; if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them.

In addition to these expressions, we find him vindicating his faith—his "old faith"—by his votes. Since the beginning of the war, in 1861, he has said no kind word for his country; all his sympathy has been exhausted upon and for the rebels, and he carefully avoided voting for the pay of a single soldier who was engaged in the defence of the flag under which he enjoyed protection. Can there be any doubt in the minds of those who have watched events, that this man contemplates not simply the surrender of all the liberty we possess as a republican Government, but the very existence of the nation? Can there be any doubt that he intends to do all in his power to transfer this nation to the hands of despotism? Can there be any doubt that the whole movement of the unscrupulous demagogues who met at Chicago intended to place their candidates in power only for a time—only so long as would be necessary to make the treacherous transfer? This was the treason at its foundation. This is the "old faith" of PENDLETON; it is the faith adopted by Gen. McCLELLAN. The people of these United States will record their sense of that "old faith" by their exercise of the ancient method in November.

Lincoln's Policy.

The Copperhead people growl continually about LINCOLN'S Policy, and will not be comforted. Although they condemn many things that they affect not to like, the vials of their wrath are poured out upon the single question of the prosecution of the war. Their grand idea is opposition to the Government, and upon that alone have they gone to the country. The people cannot fail to observe that while the Copperheads oppose Mr. LINCOLN'S policy they do not suggest a better one. They declare the strength and power of the Rebels to "resist LINCOLN'S mode of warfare for at learst four years to come," but we cannot bring them up to the point of telling us what mode they would employ if successful at the coming election. A sick man whose medical treatment is assailed by an envious physician is not likely to make a change until a better method of treatment is suggested. The people of this country are not likely to discard the mode of warfare at present so successfully waged until the opposition present another more thorough and desirable in its results. They will, on the contrary, vote to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war as now conducted, if for no other reason than that the opposition do not propose to prosecute the war at all. The Chicago platform is "immediate armistice," "cessation of hostilities," "Convention of the States," and anything else in fact to give success to the Rebellion. It is disgusting to hear such men condemn the *mode* of warfare, when it is the war itself they do not like.

NOW THAT we know that McCLELLAN'S election would be followed by intervention by England and France, in behalf of the South, there has been added to the already long catalogue of momentous reasons another of transcendant importance why there should be no change in the Administration of the Government. The McCLELLANITE may meet this with the assertion that there has been corruption and speculation in office; but is that an answer, or the shadow of a reason why foreign intervention and war should be invited? It may be said that the National Debt is large; but is that a reason why we should court the contingency of either submitting to the greatest of all humiliations or of increasing the debt almost indefinitely in an unequal contest to avoid it? It may be said that a rigorous draft has been imposed on the country; but is that a reason why we should plunge into a war, to prosecute which other and more rigorous drafts would be necessary? It may be pretended that the war was unnecessarily commenced and uselessly continued; but if that were so, would it furnish a reason for a war with the two most powerful nations in the world? It may be contended that foreign intervention would not follow the election of McCLELLAN. We ask, does not every man's judgment, instinct, and all the testimony tell us that the dangerous purpose is meditated? Shall we be fatally blind and go mad, because we have some things to complain of?

WE are sure we will be excused for indulging our vanity to the extent of transferring the following to our columns, when we state that it is from the United States *Economist*, than which there is no higher authority:

Do you desire a live newspaper? If so, send for the Pittsburgh *Daily Commercial*. The editorials and scissorings are all that a real business man requires.—ED. ECON.

Governor Curtin

Presided at a grand Union meeting at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Friday evening, and made an eloquent speech to the veteran soldiers, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Colonel Alex. K. McClure spoke at the hall of the Union League in Philadelphia on the same evening, on the issues of the day.

New Books.

THE PEACE CONVENTION OF 1861.

The recollection of the Dark Days of this Republic, in the earlier months of 1861, while the Slaveholder's Rebellion was putting on its armor and concentrating its strength for the great blow which it was about to strike against the authority of the Government of the United States, which indeed, was already organized and equipped in all the pomp and panoply of war, and ready to strike down the flag, brings to us the associations of that time, and the rapid succession of events as they transpired, including the efforts which Northern men made to avert the calamity of a civil war. The history of those efforts is replete with denial of the oft-repeated charge made by the enemies of the Government at the North, who have, from the beginning of the war, sympathized openly and covertly with the Rebellion and the Rebels—that "the North was the cause of the War." If any one falsehood could be more inexcusable, baser, more malignant, or more treacherous than another, it is that charge. And never have we been more fully impressed with this conviction than after a careful perusal of the volume just issued by Mr. E. L. Chittenden, containing "a Report of the Debates and Proceedings of the Secret Sessions of the Conference Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, held at Washington, D. C., in February, A.D., 1861."

Mr. Chittenden, while by the preparation of this volume has rendered the public a valuable service for which we trust he will be duly compensated by large sales, has accommodated the people of the United States with a remembrance of their humiliation at the feet of the South, their readiness to bargain away the dignity and the freedom of the nation for the sake of peace with the common enemy of mankind. God in his mercy to this people hardened the heart of the rebel enemy and made all our efforts to compromise with him and his transgressions against the laws of civilization of no avail for that purpose. Had the Peace Convention of 1861 been successful in what it proposed, the disgrace and infamy which would have attached to the nation could not have been wiped out with the blood of a generation. This report presents us with one of the strongest evidences furnished by the rebellion, that by reason of the high purposes of our destiny we have been guided and controlled by that unerring Providence whose authority and power were recognized by the founders of our government, and the framers of our Constitution.

The volume before us contains all the documents of the Peace Convention and copious reports of the proceedings, including sketches of speeches delivered by delegates in the discussion of the propositions introduced, and an appendix comprehending the debates in the United States Senate and House of Representatives on the amendment submitted to them by the Convention. Among others we find the speeches of Hon. A. W. Loomis, of this city, who is on record as having taken an active part in the deliberations, showing that he had the cause of the Union at his heart and was ready to sacrifice anything or everything for its preservation. The eulogy of Mr. Loomis upon the character of the Hon. John C. Wright, of Ohio, one of the Commissioners from that State, who had died just as the Convention was beginning its work, is brief and masterly.

This volume is of peculiar use and importance at this time, as giving the lie to the numerous slanders which the Copperhead enemies of the Government are perpetually bringing upon the loyal masses of the North. It is printed in large type, on good paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, and can be had at the bookstore of Messrs. Davis, Clark & Co., No. 93 Wood street.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

This is "a Ramble in the footsteps of Alexander Selkirk, with sketches of adventure in California and Washoe, by J. Ross Browne." It is published by the Harpers, and appeared previously in the *Monthly Magazine*, in which form the sketches attracted considerable notice, and were widely read. They are presented in this volume in a compact shape, copiously and well illustrated. Mr. Browne is a traveller who carefully preserves whatever of incident as well as description there may be of importance to lay before his readers. His sketches never fail to interest, as he continually introduces his readers to novelty. The book is for sale at the store of Henry Miner, Fifth street.

LINDISFARN CHASE.

This is a novel, one of those sparkling productions from the pen of T. Adolphus Trollope, published by the same enterprising firm. It opens with a vivid description of the "ancient and spiritual city of Silverton," in England; Silverton Castle; "the grand old Cathedral;" Dr. Theophilus Lindisfarn, the Senior Canon; the Rev. Mr. Thorburn, the Minor Canon, and the surrounding country. Beyond this veil we will not now attempt to pass. We simply thus briefly lift it, and ask our readers to walk in. The book is to be had at Mr. Henry Miner's store, in Fifth street.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.

This is the name of a novel from the facile soul-stirring and bewitching pen of Miss M. E. Braddon, and is fully up to the standard of her other efforts. The reader is introduced to new descriptions on almost every page, clothed in the simplest but most graceful of the English language, yet possessing a power which the lover of the ornate and poetic can best appreciate. The "Doctor's Wife" visits us in paper covers, within which are one hundred and ninety-six pages. Copies may be obtained of John P. Hunt, Fifth street.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF M'CLELLAN.

This is a neatly printed pamphlet of thirty-two pages, containing the lucubrations of Wm. Swinton, Washington editor of the N. Y. *Times*, on McClellan's military career. It is for sale at Pittock's.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is a neat *brochure* prepared by Abott A. Abott. It is for sale by John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

General Intelligence.

A salt lake has been struck near Grand Rapids, Michigan, at seven hundred feet from the surface, and the people in the neighborhood are ecstatic about it. They will be able to keep now however.

A late Memphis paper says that among the changes introduced in that vicinity is that of white women hiring out to pick cotton. On the 6th a number went up the Mississippi who had been engaged to pick cotton on plantations in the Red River of Louisiana. Tennessee side of the river at wages so attractive as to put in the shade any to be had in that city, even under the most favorable circumstances.

A private letter from an officer of Gen. Sherman, dated in the field, Atlanta, Sept. 31, says: "Do not bother yourself about the breaks which the rebels manage to make sometimes in our line of communication. They last at best but a few days, and they do not in any way interfere with the forwarding of supplies. For example: The rebels broke the line between Nashville and Chattanooga; at the last place we, before the break, had accumulated supplies; so we turned all the stock of the road upon the line between Chatianooga and that place, and cleared the storehouses there. It is vexatious to have those fellows behind us, and that is all. Sherman has never diverted a single soldier because of their raids."

Agreeably to the act of Assembly, Quartermaster General Reynolds has, during the present week, in accordance with previous public announcement, disposed of a number of brass and iron cannon and of military implements belonging to the State, of old and obsolete pattern, which had accumulated at the Arsenal in Harrisburg.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* at Harrisburg writes: "Perhaps the most interesting feature of the day here is the trial of the Columbia county conspirators before the Military Commission. The charge is that of resisting the enrollment, and organizing against the Government and the laws of the land. The Commission is sitting with closed doors, no reporters or "outsiders," except the counsel for the defense and the witnesses, are admitted to the room during the deliberations of the Court. The case of Rantz has not yet been concluded; the prosecution will rest their case to-day. One of the witnesses on the stand yesterday is represented as plainly testifying that "leading and well-known Democrats had visited his neighborhood, urging the people to resist the Federal officers in making the enrollment and enforcing the draft, giving as a reason that Illinois, Indiana, New York and New Jersey were ready to join the Confederate Government, and that Pennsylvania was about to follow in the same track," and it is said that the individual who was foremost in these utterances is one of the counsel for defense. Such, at least, is the purport of outside talk of witnesses.

The docks of the authracite Coal and Iron Company at Erie are now in process of construction.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that "Massachusetts is a good deal bored with petroleum just now."

The number of deaths in Brooklyn, N. Y. last week was 149.

In Chester county not less than thirty mills are at work, manufacturing Sorghum syrup. The price charged is 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is now printed from stereotype plates. This is the first time that stereotyping has been adopted by the morning press in the West.

The Edinburgh (Scotland) *Mercury* finishes up an article in relation to the affairs of this country, by speaking of the rebels in this summary manner: "Their game is up: they have played their last and worst card; the rotten system upon which they staked their all is crumbling to the dust, and with its disappearance the friends of social morality, religious truth, and genuine human freedom have abundant reason to rejoice"

Personal.

An Irishman in South Danvers, Mass., traded for a pig the other day, by offering the owner, who asked $11 for the youthful grunter, $9 in gold, which the pig-seller accepted after some chaffering, receiving a ten dollar gold piece and giving back $1 in currency.

Rev. Dr. Mahan having resigned the Presidency of Adrian College, it is expected that Rev. Professor John McEldowney will be appointed to fill the vacancy. We also hear Rev. Luther Lee, D. D., spoken of in that connection. Dr. Mahan is in the East, securing an endowment fund for a college to be under the control of the Protestant Methodist denomination, that denomination having failed to unite with the Wesleyan Methodists in the support of the college here.

A very curious method of reducing the intense head-ache experienced by fever patients, has been lately pointed out by a French physician. It consists simply in pressure extended over the integument covering the temporal arteries. It was discovered quite accidentally in feeling the temples rather than the wrists, in order to ascertain the frequency of the pulse.

Solomon Sturges, Esq., died at Zanesville on Friday, at the age of sixty-eight. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., on the 9th of April, 1796, and came to Ohio in 1814. During a part of the war of 1812 he shouldered the musket in defense of his country. From his youth he exhibited wonderful activity and energy, which, combined with great financial ability, laid the foundation for the vast fortune which he accumulated. Long before the rise of steamboat navigation, Mr. Sturges built flat-boats and navigated them to New Orleans, and, after disposing of them, walked home, a distance of over two thousand miles.

The obsequies of Major General Birney took place in Philadelphia on Friday. A sermon was preached upon the occasion by Rev. Dr. Braidman. The procession was very large and deeply imposing.

Lord Lyons, British Minister to the United States, and Major General Hastings Doyle, commander of the British troops in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, accompanied by Draper, collector as President of the New York Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, visited the public institutions of New York on Saturday.

Three young men, the sons of a well-known citizen of Port Monmouth, New Jersey, named Lee, were drowned off Sandy Hook last week. Two of the brothers have families, and the third was to be married on Wednesday, the day the funeral took place.

Mayor Gunther (Copperhead) of New York is endeavoring to upset City Inspector Boole. The Mayor may know a great deal about fur, and will know more about it before he is smart enough to catch Boole.

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, will, it is rumored, assume the chair of History in the New York Theological Seminary, recently vacated by Rev. Dr. Mahan, who has accepted the Rectorship of a Baltimore church.

Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Baltimore, who has become disgusted with Maryland for passing an Emancipation Constitution, will pass the winter in New York, and will officiate at the Church of the Annunciation in the latter city.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the rumor of the removal of General Warren from the command of the Fifth Corps is reiterated. As most of his staff have left the army of the North, the rumor is now pretty generally credited.

A. Pardee, Esq., of Hazleton, Penn., has given to Lafayette College the sum of $20,000, to endow a professorship in that institution.

Mr. Andrew G. Nevin has been appointed Post Master in Waynesboro in place of Mrs. Pilkington, deceased. The *Record* says that the appointment is a general satisfaction.

The Philadelphians propose to erect a monument to the late Major General Birney.

Dr. Bellows in his sermon on Sunday evening said that he had preached twice every Sunday, delivered more than fifty addresses, opened and conducted a wide correspondence in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory, and collected two hundred thousand dollars for the relief of our soldiers and sailors. He described the moral and social condition of California as most promising, and was glad to say that it would give an enthusiastic vote for the Union.

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"I have been shooting Democrats for three years," said the soldier. "I am not in the habit of voting for the game I kill."

The Ability of our People to Sustain the National Debt.

We make the following extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in April last by Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. We commend its figures to the special attention of "Croakers."

At the organization of our Government in 1789 the entire population, free and slave, was under four millions, scattered along the seaboard from the St. Croix to the St. Mary's not fifty thousand in all living one hundred miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. Facilities for intercommunication were greatly restricted, manufactures and the arts were in feeble infancy, agriculture was rude and not highly remunerative, because commerce, its handmaid, was languishing and waiting to be quickened to enterprise and vigor. The entire valuation of the thirteen States, according to the weight of authority, did not exceed six hundred million dollars, three hundred millions less than the valuation of Massachusetts to-day, and not one-half so great as that of Pennsylvania. Property at that time was ill adapted to bear taxation, profits were small, and to the political economist, measuring the condition and capacity of the country, it seemed utterly unable to carry a debt of any considerable magnitude. And yet our ancestors did not hesitate to assume the burden of ninety million dollars, more than one-seventh of all the property they owned. Mr. Jefferson, who was the most distrustful of all the statesmen of that day in regard to the ability of the nation to sustain the load, was yet willing to say that it could be easily borne if our annual increase of population and property could maintain an average of five per cent.—then the most sanguine estimate which any one dared to place on the future growth of the country. Had we realized only the ratio of increase assumed by Mr. Jefferson, our population in 1860 would have been some fifteen instead of thirty-one millions, and our wealth $2,700,000,000 instead of $16,000,000,000. Upon Mr. Jefferson's assumed ratio of increase the debt would never have been oppressive, but upon the rate of growth actually realized the country paid the interest on the debt and accumulated a fund for its redemption with such ease that people never felt they were taxed. And yet I hope to show that our debt at the close of this war will be relatively lighter than the debt which our revolutionary fathers thus assumed, and proceeded so early and so easily to discharge.

Look at the case of Great Britian. At the close of her gigantic struggle with Napoleon in 1815, the national debt of that kingdom amounted to £861,000,000, sterling, or forty-three hundred millions of dollars; and for readier comparison I shall speak of her debt in dollars rather than in pounds. Her entire population at that time was less than twenty millions, and the valuation of all her property was about nine thousand five hundred millions of dollars. She owned, indeed, nearly half of all that she possessed. Her population was more than two-thirds of what ours is to-day. Her entire property was not three-fifths of what ours was by the census of 1860, while her debt was eighteen hundred millions of dollars greater than ours will be in July, 1865. And in contracting this debt she was compelled to sell her bonds at the most enormous sacrifice. From 1792 to 1815 her debt was increased $8,000,000,000, and yet in exchange for this amount of bonds she received in money but $1,730,000,000, thus submitting to a discount of $1,270,000,000. In other words, England, during the twenty-three years of continental war, only realized on an average for the whole period, $100 in money in exchange for $173 of her bonds. This, be it remembered, was the average for the whole time. As the contest waxed desperate, her sacrifices became disproportionate, and the money which enabled her to fight the decisive campaign of Waterloo was obtained by selling her bonds to the European bankers at less than fifty cents on the dollar. Compared with this our sacrifices on our national securities thus far have been light, not averaging from the inception of the war to the present day, with all elements of expenditure fairly estimated, more than from twenty to twenty-five per cent., reckoned on the gold basis.

To meet this enormous debt the British people had nothing but the commercial and industrial resources of the United Kingdom, whose whole area is not equal to that of the single State of Missouri. They had a population of but twenty millions, as already stated, subject to no increase from immigration, and growing in half a century no more than we have added during the last decade. And yet on this restricted area the enterprise and energy of the British people have increased and conducted a wide correspondence in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory, and collected two hundred thousand dollars for the relief of our soldiers and sailors. He described the moral and social condition of California as most promising, and was glad to say that it would give an enthusiastic vote for the Union.

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"THE Army of the Potomac is for McClellan," has been the standing boast of the Copperheads, and especially with regard to that portion of the army which is from Pennsylvania. Well, about two-thirds of the Pennsylvania portion of that army has been heard from: Union, 14,690; Democrat, 3,585. If this is not a vote of "want of confidence" in McClellan, we don't know what else to make of it.

It is a fact, as stated in the New York *Daily News*, that General McClellan spent the day, Thursday, with James Gordon Bennett, Esq., at Washington Heights; yet a fact of no particular importance apart from the key it affords to the future course of a certain morning paper, in reference to the Presidency.

McCLELLAN "GONE UP."—A dispatch from Newburyport to the Boston *Post* says "McClellan is on the rapid rise." It is generally conceded since the recent elections that he has "gone up" so high that he will never be heard of again.

CITY MATTERS.

NOT IN HIS PROPER SPHERE.—In conversation yesterday with a respectable gentleman from Lawrence county, he inquired what were the real facts in relation to the reported victory of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley on Wednesday last. Upon assuring him they were substantially as given in the morning papers, he seemed somewhat incredulous, although he claimed to be a loyal Union man, and hoped the good news might turn out to be true. "But," said he, "it seems to me that military men ought to know more about war matters than you printers." Inquiring his meaning, we learned that he had just been conversing with an officer wearing the uniform of the United States, who assured him Sheridan had been badly whipped by Longstreet and Early, with the loss of many guns and thousands of men. Not satisfied with this, he went on to tell the gentleman that

THE recorded statistics for three years of the ages at which people marry in England and Wales present some interesting and curious subjects for remark. The registers from which the following observations and statistics are drawn, are those for 1859, 1860 and 1861. Marriages are recorded from 15 to 80 years of age. Up to the age of 20 a much greater proportion of women are married than men; but after that age more men are married, and a much greater proportion of old men between 50 and 80 than of old women. During the three years in question, there were 78 girls married at 15 years of age, but no males; and while 17 youths of 16 years wedded, there were 657 girls of the same age who took the step. The greatest number of both sexes marry at 20 years, but more of the ladies. At 25 and 30 the proportion is greater of the men; but after 30 the number fails to half and up to 50 men seem to get regularly less and less inclined to matrimony, but they continue to marry up to 80 years. The greatest number of women marry at 20 years; at 25 there are fewer by more than half; and five years more reduces the proportion considerably more than half again; but at 35, 40 and 45, the numbers fall off more regularly. For example, in 1861, there were married at the age of 20, 18,696 men and 50,646 women; at 25, 26,473 men and 20,073 women; at 30, 10,621 men and 7,340 women; at 35, 5,484 men and 4,252 women; at 40, 3,642 men and 2,875 women. There were 119 men married at 70 years of age, but only 21 women; 30 men at 75, and 3 women; 8 men of 80 years, but 2 women; while in the previous year, 1860, there were 10 octogenarian gentlemen wedded, and only 1 lady of an equal age. The total numbers married of each sex in these years were: 1859, 102,549; 1860, 106,385, and 1861, 105,694.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided the following: Tugs engaged in towing vessels about the harbor of a port, and to and from the sea, are engaged in foreign commerce, or commerce between the States, as the case may be, if the vessels which are towed by them are themselves engaged in that species of trade, as explained below.

Vessels, even though their voyages may not extend beyond the limits of a State, whose cargoes consist in any degree of goods from foreign countries, or from other States, or of the products of the same State, destined for use or consumption in other States, or countries, so that they form a link in the transportation of such merchandize, such vessels are engaged in foreign commerce, or in commerce between the States, and if propelled by steam must be inspected under the law.

"It is also the opinion of this department that steam ferryboats plying from State to State across a navigable river, are engaged in commerce between the States within the meaning of the act, and hence subject to inspection under it."

CABBAGE.—Cabbage that have not formed hard or well packed heads, may be greatly improved by burying them in the following manner: Dig a trench four to six inches wide, and two or three inches deep, and any desired length. Then pack the heads of cabbage, with the hands as closely as possible, commencing with the small leaves in the centre of the head and folding them in tightly one after another to the outside. Do not remove the outside leaves, but wrap them around the others. Place the cabbage after packing, head down upon the trench, holding it firmly together until enough dirt is thrown around it to hold the leaves in their places, then cover the whole, roots and all, with dirt. Use no straw or boards. The trench should be dry where the ground is a little sloping so that water will not stand around the heads of the cabbage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements at Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul3-3m

OIL COMPANIES.

PAXTON PETROLEUM CO.,

The books of the above named Company are now open for subscription at the Banking House of ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., No. 75 Fourth street. Persons wishing to invest in one of the most promising Oil Companies in the country would do well to call at once and examine maps and description, and satisfy themselves of the real value of the property. oc21-1w

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.
oc26-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE BLOOD FARM AND OHIO PETROLEUM CO., } Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th, 1864. }

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions, [TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,] forthwith to Mr. IRA H. McVAY, the Treasurer of the Company, at his office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. ROBERT F. NEY,
oct19-5t President.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HORBGER, 881 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sel9-tf

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, } Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1864. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY

the undersigned, until TUESDAY, November 1st, 1864, 3 o'clock, m., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of—

AMBULANCES—Wheeling Pattern.

Samples of which may be seen at the Government Inspection Yard, corner English and Freeman streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Yard in this city, with the name of the party furnishing distinctly marked on each Ambulance.

Parties offering ambulances must distinctly state in their bids the number they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery; and must guarantee that the Ambulances shall be, in every respect, equal to Army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the Ambulances awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, November 1st, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., at this office, and bidders are requested to present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Nov. 2d, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposal for Ambulances," and address
oct22-7t Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, } Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m.
oct22-1m JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH, } October 20th, 1864. }

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.
oct21-lm H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 21st, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 21st, between the hours of 11 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 1st, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
oct22-6t GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } October 19th, 18 4. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oct0-1m

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock, m. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oct19 2w

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO. PA., } Pittsburgh, October 13th, 1864. }

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 27th instant, inclusive, for building a new Wooden Structure, with necessary repairs, to abutments of bridge over Pine Creek, in Hampton township, near Semple's Mill, on the road leading from the Butler Turnpike to the Perrysville Plank Road. Plans and specifications can be seen on application.

By direction of County Commissioners.
oct19-6t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
ja30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. B. BATEMAN

EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 94 and 96 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Cornices and Poles, Spiral Springs, Hair, Cotton, Wool and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7-1y

SEAL PRESSES

AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,

Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.

se7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Grand Imperial & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [jel] MILLER & RICKETSON.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 78 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of dum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Second night of the great moral drama, entitled

AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON.

In producing this beautiful play the management has endeavored to place it upon the stage in a manner not surpassed by any Theatre in the Union.

New Scenery, Appointments and Effects; Dresses, Marches, &c.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the great moral drama, entitled

ZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON.

With a full and complete cast.

Major Tambour Zig.....Miss Jennie

To conclude with

SKETCHES IN INDIA.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,

and a

Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance

Every Night at the Melodeon.

MELODEON.

se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same se26-1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,319 60
Assets.....$722,319 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....582,000
Cash Capital.....$400,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct2 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, Jno. L. Hahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS, JOHN WATT, JOHN R. PARKE, CHAS. S. BRADLEY, GEO. B. JONES, WM. B. HAYS, WM. PHILLIPS, President. JOHN WATT, Vice President. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

SAM'L P. SHRIVER, Capt. J. L. RHODES, WM. VANKIRK, JAS. H. VENNER, C. HANSON LOVE, CHAS. ABBUCKLE.

se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES, C. G. HUSKEY, HARVEY CHILDS, Captain WM. GRAY, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., B. L. FAHNESTOCK, se13-1y

JOHN D. McCORD, Captain ADAM JACOBS, R. B. STERLING, Captain WM. DEAN, R. A. McGREW, ROBERT H. DAVIS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY, JAMES PARKER, Jr., W. G. JOHNSTON, R. F. JONES, REUBEN OWENS, Hon. T. M. HOWE, BARCLAY PRESTON, S. M. KIER.

JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, Jr., JOHN S. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS. dec23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se15-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and fine class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of LIPPINCOTT & CO., of this city, is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be wound up by their Successors, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, by whom all contracts and obligations will be met, and who only are authorized to collect the amounts due to the firm of Lippincott & Co., and to use the name of that firm in the settlement of our business.

In retiring from business we recommend our Successor Lippincott & Bakewell to the patronage of our friends and customers.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
WM. J. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT.....R. P. BAKEWELL.
T. BAKEWELL.....R. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
General Partners Special Partners.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

having purchased the manufactory and Trade of Lippincott & Co., will continue to manufacture Axes, Saws, Shovels, etc., as heretofore.

The new firm will brand their goods with the name of

"LIPPINCOTT & CO."

as their "Trade Mark," and solicit the continuance of the favors shown to the late firm. oct1-2w

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
se13-1f Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood st.

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,

(Successor to A. Bradley.)

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN

(Coal Cook-Stoves), the

POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON SIDES

(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

EBBERT & PATTERSON,

At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.

Office: No. 67 Fourth street,

jy6-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 **38 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap6

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second street.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY

Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL, and

MANILLA ROPE,

by the COIL or CUT, to any desired length, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices and freight.

LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.

oct20-2m

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
120 do do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
300 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oct19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY E. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the

WHOLESALE GROCERY

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS

HENRY E. CAMPE.

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct2-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

and Dealers in all Kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh,

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct6-3m

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent,

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandize, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 339 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S, No. 12 Smithfield street.

160 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7]

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 231 and 233, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAEL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,

ja7 Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION.

26 Melodeons.

29 Cabinet Organs.

4 Second-hand Melodeons.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 Wood street.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per Cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2m&w

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au13-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success to which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same offices and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ROBERT E. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't, JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

ALEX. SPEER, F. O. BAILEY, ALEX. BRADLEY, SAMUEL REA,

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy20 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 104 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnished by letter information when desired.
6m-6aw

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh20:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEERS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack. Connellsville Coke, white or Common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. se4

BURT'S

Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct3-3m

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 Still, 7 ft. diameter, 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 Stills, 64 cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.

The above all in good order. For price and further information address WM. WARD & Co.,
se24-2m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES

FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 80 feet deep to a 16 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 180 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The property of the late Col. Jas. Anderson, situated in the borough of Manchester, fronting on Ohio avenue 386 feet 9 in., running back to Franklin street 666 feet, having a front on that street of 203 feet 9 in., and extending along Chartiers street 264 feet 8 in., containing over 5¾ acres. On which is situated the family mansion, a large brick house, containing 14 rooms, and built in the most substantial manner.

On the premises are an ice house, wash house, smoke house, a fine well and large cistern, stable and other out-buildings. Also, on Chartiers street is the tenant house, a good frame building containing three rooms with cellar.

The property is on the line of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway, within 20 minutes ride of the city of Pittsburgh, and, although so near the city,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
" do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Checks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au19

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 24, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s of 1881, (ex coup.) at		101¾
U. S. 5-20s "		102
U. S. 5-20s (coup. on)	107¼	107½
U. S. 5-20s, new		101
U. S. Cert. of Indebtedness	95	95¼
Allegheny County 5s	79	
Allegheny County Bounty 6s		88
Connellsville 6s		84
Steubenville Scrip—contractor		69½
Pennsylvania War Loan 6s		103½
Citizens' Insurance	61	
Allegheny Valley R. R.	12	15
Connelsville R. R.	12	13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		15
Steubenville and Indiana		10
Allegheny & Manchester		60
Allegheny Bank		87½
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank		69
1st National Allegheny	100½	
Lucesco Oil		22
Dalzell Oil		9
Allegheny and Pittsburgh		12
Columbia	77	
Warren and Venango		1½
Stella		90
Federal		1½
Horse Neck		1¼
Fayette		4½
Fleming & Blood		4¼
Cherry Run Central	1¼	1¾
Oil Basin		9
Pittsburgh and Great West		15
Eldorado		2¾
Merchants		½

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED AT S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table]

Par	Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
	BANKS.		
100	Second National		
100	Third National	108	
100	Fourth National		
50	Exchange	72	Div. May 3 ¾ ct.
50	Citizens	71	" " 3 "
50	Pittsburgh	69	" " 3 "
50	Allegheny	67½	" " 3 "
50	Mechanics	68	" " 3 "
50	Commercial	68	" " 3 "
10	M & M	61	" " 3 "
100	First National		$2.75
100	First National, Ally	110	$2.00
100	Manchester Saving	49¾	" 4 ct.
	INSURANCE		
50	Citizens	61	Div. June $6.00
42	Western	50	" May $2.50
32	Monongahela	62	" $4.00
50	Eureka	69	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	84½	" Aug. $4.00
50	Allegheny	97½	" July $5.00
25	People's	28¾	" " 1.00
50	Penna		" " 4 ct.
	BRIDGE.		
25	Monongahela	50¾	Div. Sept. 5 ¾ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	46¾	Div. July 5 ¾ ct.
25	Hand-in-Hand	37½	Div. July 5 ¾ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	35	
25	Birmingham	49	Div. July $1 50
	RAILROAD.		
50	Allegheny Valley	103½	No Div.
50	Penna. Central	68	Div. May 4 ¾ ct.
100	Fort Wayne	91½	Div. Feb. 2½ ¾ ct.
100	Cleveland	97	Div. April 4 ¾ ct.
50	Connellsville	12	No Div.
50	do (interest)	12½	
50	Steubenville	11¾	
50	Chartiers	0	
50	Hempfield	3¾	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	—	
50	Birmingham	41¾	
50	Citizens	95	
	GAS.		
50	Pittsburgh	38½	Div. July $2 50
25	Allegheny		" May $1 00
25	Birmingham	91¾	" June 5 ¾ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.		
25	Lucesco	22	Div. Aug. 12 ¾ ct.
10	North American	7¾	
10	Dalzell	9¼	Div. Sept. 1 ¾ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	10¾	Div. Sept. 2 ¾ ct.
10	Columbia	76	Div. Oct. 2 ¾ ct.
5	Iron City		
2	Horse Neck	1.10	
5	Stella	90	
5	Federal	1.55	
20	Agnes		
5	Whitely Creek	2¾	
5	Fayette	4¾	
5	Story		
10	Fleming & Blood farm	4¼	Div. Oct. 2 ¾ ct.
10	Olmstead		
10	Rynd farm		
10	Phenix		
5	Phillips	7¾	Div. Oct. 2 ¾ ct.
	Ohio Valley	2¾	
	El Dorado	2¾	Div. Oct. 1 ¾ ct.
	Cherry Run Central	1¾	
10	Densmore	1¾	
10	Noble & Delamater	12½	
5	Linden Oil Co	8¾	Div. Sept. 1 ¾ ct.
	Ross Oil Co	2¾	Div. Sept. 2 ¾ ct.
	Oil Basin	9¾	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Pitts. & Greens.	29¾	30
20	Monaghela Navigation	47	Div. July ¾ ct.
	BONDS.		
	Allegheny County 2s	30	Coupons Jan'y & July.
	Pittsburgh 5s	79	do do do
	do 6s	89	do do do
	Allegheny City 6s	103	do do do
	do 4½	70	do do do
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7s	100	do do do
	do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
	Connellsville R.R. 6s	85½	do Feb'y and Aug.
	Steub. R.R. 6s	75	
	All. Co. Bounty 6s	96¼	
	Pitt'gh. Bounty 6s	80	

MONDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

The sales at the Board were entirely of Government Securies, among which we notice some of the new 5-20s of 1881, which is not much of an advance, if any, upon the mere postage premium paid for it. But the subscribers had the privilege of paying for one-fourth of it in Certificates, and as they probably bought them at 95, they are making some little profit in selling at 101.

—We hear of very little movement in Oil Stocks. Ohio Valley sold at 1¾; Fleming & Blood, 4¼; Oil Basin at 9. Columbia is in demand at 77. Dalzell is dull, and holders of it are in a bad humor about the management of its affairs. The dividend is again delayed, some say passed altogether, others that it is only one per cent. It sold in Philadelphia to-day at 8¾. We hear of no sales in this market. Phillips was quoted in Philadelphia to-day at 7¾@7¾; Eldorado at 2¾. These are both popular dividend-paying companies, and the ownership of the stock is pretty nearly equally divided between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

—The *Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the merchandise market in New York, says: "There is still a general indisposition to engage in active mercantile operations, and few large transactions are reported. The holders of merchandise are many of them very wealthy, and prefer retaining their stock rather than submitting to the sacrifice of forced sales. The general merchandise markets continue unsettled by the marked fluctuations of gold, and the volume of trade, in nearly all departments, is circumscribed within very narrow limits. The gold quotation is again higher than at the date of our last, the effects of which has been to strengthen the views of holders of both Foreign and Domestic commodities, while, however, producing any material increase of demand. The fact is, the great mass of the commercial community have no confidence in the stability of a higher range of gold, and are confidently looking for speedy reaction. The imports are unusually light, and there is, therefore, very little demand for gold for the payment of duties. Under these circumstances, the inference is that the advance is due, mainly, to the persistent efforts of speculators, among whom are to be found many capitalists, whose interests are served, for the time being, in keeping up the premium. The financial and commercial situation would seem to point to a lower range of gold, in addition to which, the large demand for Government securities in Europe, especially in Germany, is furnishing such a liberal supply of exchange as must inevitably have a depressing effect on the price. Outside of these reasons, there is an underlying cause which, perhaps, has a more powerful influence to effect the inevitable downfall of the capricious and arbitrary commodity. In proportion as the popular mind becomes pervaded with an unshaken confidence in the ability of the Government to put down the rebellion and meet the attendant expenses, to just such a ratio will be felt the decline in specie. The effect may not be observable at once—indeed, a further advance may first be established, but that a material decline will shortly take place, accumulating momentum as it progresses, seems to be a foregone conclusion among well informed financial and commercial heads.

—At Cincinnati, the *Gazette* of Saturday says, the money market has again worked into a very decided easy condition. Capital is accumulating rapidly. Both city and country deposits are on the increase, and while currency is plenty with bankers, the offerings for discount are light. For two weeks past merchants have had a large trade, and as their aim has been to reduce their stocks, they are creditors instead of debtors of the banks. Speculation has not recovered from the late stunning blow it received, and people have not yet got over the effect of the panic; consequently there is an absence of those new engagements, or that sharp activity that furnish a brisk demand for money. This state of things is not peculiar to Cincinnati, it is general. All the markets are abundantly supplied with capital; rates of interest have a downward tendency, and the finances are altogether in such a state, that but for liability to fluctuations in prices of securities and commodities, from military operations, we should soon have inaugurated a fresh speculative mania. But still it will be some time ere the effect upon business which an abundance of cheap money always produces.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 21.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 53 hhds, the rates being pretty well maintained. At the Pickett warehouse 4 hhds stems sold at $3 5c; 3 do light lugs at $9 25@12 25; 3 do light leaf at $18 75@16 25, and 1 at $21. At the Ninth street 1 hhd trash at $6; 4 do light lugs at $10@12, and leaf at $16 25@25 50, and 1 at $32. At the Boone, 5 hhds at $7@8, 1 at $12 75, and leaf at $20 25@33 50. At the Louisville, 3 hhds lugs at $9@12, 1 do light leaf at $16 25, and 3 do choice leaf at $23@34 50.

Texas Cotton Crop.

Accounts from Texas are to the effect that this season's crop of cotton in that state will greatly add to the production of last year. Picking is now in progress, and it is estimated that the crop will amount to about 450,000 bales.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, October 25, 1864.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement over Saturday's operations. The sales, although not large, were numerous, and prices generally were unchanged. We do not expect any particular activity until after the Presidential election has been decided. The receipts of produce are increasing by river and rail. The weather has been pleasant for the season. Our rivers are down to about five feet. Tonage in port is plenty. Freights to all points are scarce; boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a trip. Business in the vicinity of the landing was dull, there being but few arrivals outside the regular packets. The Emma Graham from Zanesville had a good trip; she returns to-day at 4 p. m. The Glide No. 3, the Cincinnati packet, presents a handsome appearance since she has been fitted out as a passenger boat. The Guidon will load in turn for Cincinnati. The Iron City did not get off last evening; she will leave at noon. The packet Citizen is announced for Cairo and St. Louis to-day. The Jonas Powell leaves this afternoon for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. Several boats are due here; they may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—We have nothing particularly interesting to note in regard to flour. The demand was moderate and so were the receipts. Prices have undergone no change for some days. Among the sales were during 140 bbls, at $9 75@ 10 00; Extra Family 100 bbls, at $10 75; 40 do, $10 25@10 50; 200 bbls do, $10 50@10 62½@10 75. Certain brands of Extra Family are held at $11 00. We heard of no sales beyond what we have reported. The stock on hand is not large.

EGGS—The demand has increased, caused by limited receipts. Sales 3 bbls at 24@25c. The stock on hand at this time is small.

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair local demand. Sales 140 bbls, at $2 50@3 00 and 50 do, at $2 50.

POTATOES—The market at present contains an ample supply. We note a liberal amount of sales, viz: 400 bush Peach Blows at $1 00@ 1 05 per bush. Sales of Marietta Sweet, at $5 00 per barrel, and Jersey, do, at $6 00. Stocks of the latter moderate.

GRAIN—The market has exhibited more activity for certain descriptions. The sales were larger. Oats—Sales of 600 bush from store at 85c; 2 car loads at depot at $2; 700 bush at depot at 84@85. Barley—Was steady with a fair demand for Spring at $1 60; Fall $1 45 per bushel. Corn—The market has been inactive for some days. The last sale we reported was at $1 50 per bushel. Wheat—The offerings were small. Prices have undergone no change. The stock on hand is limited.

CHESTNUTS—Prices have an upward tendency. Sales of 100 bushels at $4 00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—There is not much doing. Prices range from $12 00@15 00.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active. The sales made were to meet the wants of the home market. Coffee—sales of 10 sacks Rio at 41½c., to the trade. The rates of Sugars were, Orleans choice, 27c.; Porto Rico, 25c.; Cubas, 25c.; Yellow and Refining, 24@25c. A' Coffee, 26½c.; 'B' Coffee, 25c. Orleans Molasses sold at $1 20@1 25; Syrups range from $1 10@1 80 per gallon. Rice—regular sales of Rangoon were made at 13c. Sales of 100 bbls Salt at $3 ₱ bu.

HAY—The market was steady, and sales of 11 loads at $20.

LEAD—Sales of 500 Pigs Galena at 15c. cash.

CHEESE—Was in fair request. Sales 25 boxes Goshen at 24c.; 30 do. Hamburg at 23½, and 20 do. Western Reserve at 21@22c.

OILS—Were unchanged, and sales of No. 1 Lard Oil at $1 80; No. 2 at $1 70.

BUTTER—The demand was fair and sales were regular. A strictly prime article would command 40c., packed. Sales at various prices according to quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

Business in the oil way exhibited an improvement. Their was a larger inquiry. The sales were more liberal than on Saturday. Prices ruled about the same. It may be proper to note that some holders are not offering their stocks—they prefer waiting to see what might turn up. The receipts by the Allegheny river were 1,347 barrels, whilst the sales were 1,222 barrels. Our latest dispatches from the oil region report the market at the wells firm. The rates on the Story Farm were $8@8 25, according to location. Navigation to Oil City is carried on in the old fashion, flats, keels and "broad horns" doing the freighting business between points, steamers having been compelled to haul off for the want of water. Enlarged activity prevails throughout the oil regions. New wells are progressing rapidly to completion. Many anxious parties are waiting round with hopes and fears, all expecting their everlasting pile is near at hand. How many will realize their oily anticipations remains to be seen. Time only will determine that oily question. The market closed last evening in favor of holders. The only sales recorded will be found below:

CRUDE—The market was firm with some inquiry. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views. The stock on hand at present is not large. Sales of 75 bbls at 27c, packages returned; 500 bbls do 28c, same condition; 262 bbls do at 26c. 750 bbls at 25c, packages included. The supply on hand is small.

TAR—The market has been quiet with small sales at 27 25 per bbl.

KEROSENE—Is more fancied and prices were steady. The movement in New York is beginning to be felt here. We note sales of 150 bbls at 75c; 100 bbls do at 75c. Sales of 100 bbls 160 gravity at 70c. Bonded was nominal in the absence of sales. We omit the rates which were irregular.

BENZOLE—Was not active. The last sale we reported was at 20c for bonded. The market will probably open up during the week.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Suling & Wray	352	J. Wilkins	275
R. D. Cochran	240	P. Ryae	21
R. Ashworth	412	Poultney	47
Total			1,347

Imports Oil per Allegheny River R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Company, 211 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Petrona Company, 50 bbls Benzone for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Company, 58 bbls Benzone for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F., 144 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

D. Kirk, 100 bbls Crude for New York.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

October 22.

Messrs. Phillips, Sledig & Co., in their circular report Cincinnati's market as follows:

Since our last circular, the Commissary has made his decision and awards on the "Spread Eagle" advertisement for proposals, for 5,000,000 pounds Spiced Meats and barreled Pork; and his rejection for all bids made for old Bacon and Pork, surprised the whole trade, East and West, and unsettled the market here for these articles. The only awards made, were for new Mess, and Prime Mess, to be delivered next season at packing points further west. The general impression among dealers, is that the advertisement was put out merely as a "feeler," to ascertain the stock on hand at various points, and the bidders were much disappointed, and many disgusted.

Mess Pork declined to $30, closing very dull, with no buyers over $30 for city brands. New Mess for December delivery can be bought at $29@25, for country and city. Prime Lard has again declined to 19¼@, with few buyers. We think round lots could be bought over 19c. Greases have been in better demand, with sales during the week of 500 packages, at prices ranging from 13c to 13½c for brown, 14c to 15½c for yellow and white. Stearine dull and nominal at 16@18c, as to quality.

The market for Bacon has been dull and unsettled, owing to the rejection by the Commissary of all bids for the principal holders are very firm, and that light stocks in the whole West, with prospects of a continued good western demand, even at high prices, sustains prices. We quote Bacon at 19½c for shoulders, 20c for sides, 21½c for clear rib sides, and 23@23½c for clear rib sides. Bulk Meats quiet and dull, though the sales of the week comprise 400,000 bbls. Sides at 17½c to 18c loose, for light medium, and no shoulders to be had. Hams in moderate demand at 20@21c for plain, and 21c to 25c for sugar-cured.

St. Louis Iron Market.

PIG IRON.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, h. b.	$75
Iron Mountain, " 2, h. b	75
Pilot Knob, " 1, h. b	70
Pilot Knob, " 2, h. b	65
Receipts of Pig Iron during the past week	tons
" " since January 1, 1864	"
" During the same period in 1863	"
Cold Blast (Car Wheel)	$80
Cold Malleable	90
Hot Blast, No. 1	75

Prices of manufactured iron according to price published in the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce*:

MANUFACTURED IRON.

	Sligo.	Tyrone.
Plates, 3-16 to an inch thick, cts	14	14
Plates, extra flange, or fire heat	15	...
Heads, up to 6 feet diameter	15	...
Heads, extra firebox	16	...
Sheet, Nos 10 to 14	15	12
" " 18 to 24	15½	12½
" " 25 to 26	15½	12½
" " 27 to 28	15½	12½
Boiler rivets	14	12

The Coming Hog Season.

The Louisville *Press* says the annual hog slaughtering and packing season is drawing near, and yet we hear of no contracts, or even offers, for hogs for packing, and presume the prospects of the nutting corn crops will exert some influence upon prices. The packers are preparing for the season, but are not buying on their own account. It has been supposed that the Government will enter largely into the purchase of hogs for pork, and employ Louisville packers to put it up.

A Cincinnati paper says there are many speculations as to the coming Hog crop. All agree that it will be less than last year, which was, as is well known, deficient. Stock Hogs for fattening are very scarce. Exorbitant prices are paid for pigs. We have known $2 paid for six week's old, which was, thirty years ago, the price for a good sized Hog.

Buckwheat Crop of 1864.

The buckwheat crop this year promises to be larger in New Jersey than was ever known before. The farmers, as early as July, commenced putting in the seed, and by the middle of September the crop was ready for the scythe. That which was planted during the Summer months escaped the frost some two weeks since, while that which was planted later will not amount to much, as it was badly injured by the cold weather. The crop, however, is large, and will be within the reach of all classes of society.

New York Dry Goods Market.

COTTON GOODS.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.—The improved inquiry for these goods noticeable in our last, among the distributing houses, has continued to increase in volume, until the jobbers in turn have been forced to enter the market, to replenish their stocks, and prices consequently have become more established, but they do not vary materially from the rates previously established by jobbers. The decline from August rates, however, is awful, and sufficiently great to involve the manufacturing interest in ruin, were it not that they have been amassing enormous profits the past two or three years. Not on account of the high prices prevalent for goods, however, but owing to the supply of the raw material they had on hand, which was bought at exceeding low rates compared with those now and recently current. At no time this season have standard goods been sold within 5@10c. per yard of the cost of production on the day of sale; and hence, the production of these fabrics has nearly ceased. There has been no demand for such goods since they advanced to 75c. per yard, and yet the manufacturer would loose money were he to buy cotton at $1.85 per ₱, and sell heavy 37-inch sheetings at 85c. But what do we witness? The goods are now selling from first and second hands at 57@57½c. per yard. Is it any wonder, then, that the mills have shut down, when agents could find no sale for goods even at this great depreciation in price? No! and it will probably be better for all the trade to keep them shut until we get cheap cotton or better prices for manufactured fabrics. Mill owners cannot certainly afford to run their machinery any longer on speculation, in such times as these, when a child's garment is worth as much value as that of the wisest merchant, under the pressure of military and political events, which cast the calculations of merchants and economists alike into the shade. During the past few weeks chilliness ruled supreme, and though merchants held goods in very little stock, yet few, if any, could assume a price for their own property. At last, however, a bottom was reached, and there are now better enabled to give the value of goods from first hands.

WOOLEN GOODS,

Notwithstanding the pleasant and delightful weather which has intervened since our last, the near approach of winter has reminded the trade of their disatorimess up to the present, and notwithstanding it prudent to await the cold weather and the political issues of the times, they have at length entered the market, and purchased all goods suitable to their urgent wants with more alacrity. Business among the principal jobbers has been exceedingly active, and prices of several styles of woolens are fully @10 per cent. higher, while other descriptions are within reasonable range, and as we are still neglected, and somewhat depressed, such as knit hosiery and carpets. But the pressure on the part of all to realize has vanished with the result of the late elections and the reaction in gold, and the impression is now gaining ground that henceforth goods will gradually, if not suddenly, appreciate in value, as the supply of many articles found at present inadequate to the demand, notwithstanding the absence of the city clothing trade from the market, owing to the stagnation hitherto so noticeable in that branch of business.

FOREIGN GOODS.

The returning symptoms of animation and confidence in enhanced prices, noticeable at the date of our last weekly review, has continued to increase in volume that imparts more confidence to this generally trade. All kinds of goods, both British and Continental, suitable for the season, are in better demand at improved rates, both by private and public sale. Dress goods, such as Merinoes, Delaines, &c., suitable for ladies' wear, are becoming very scarce, especially Paris styles, and these are no longer sold at a sacrifice, but now sell on a gold basis of 200@210. These goods are getting very scarce and are nearly out of first hands, especially black De Laines, which have been extensively duplicated down by auction at satisfactory rates to owners. A good demand is also noticeable for these fabrics in colors. Italian cloths and black Mohairs have been in better request for the country trade, and these have been purchased more freely by cloth jobbers at 75c@1 50 for the former, and 75c@1 25 for the latter, for low and medium fabrics.

The finer or rather the better class of goods are not very saleable, owing to the extreme prices prevalent. Castor and Moscow cloths have been more inquired for at $5 50@8 00 for the former and $6@9 for the latter. English whitneys, adapted for ladies' cloaks, have been in better demand at $3 50@5 00. Black silks are still dull, and importers cannot realize a new dollar for an old one.

The auctions continue very light, and more than one-half of these have gone direct into consumption, while the withdrawals from bonded warehouse are nearly twice these entered there. The movement for the week, as compared with the corresponding period last year, has been as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Imports	$1,379,385	$780,541
Entered for consumption	1,044,142	427,142
" for warehouse	335,243	359,369
Withdrawn from warehouse	321,623	865,428
Total thrown upon the market	$1,365,765	$1,230,750

The auction sales of the week have passed off with greater spirit and animation at improved prices generally. A full report of the most important of these will be found under the proper heading.—*Economist.*

New York Wool Market.

A better inquiry has prevailed for wool since our last, and the market is gathering strength. Instead of talking 40 cents down 20c ₱ ₱, when no one had been willing to buy it, vanished as soon as the manufacturers exhibited a disposition to operate. Fine skin wools, and fine fleece held this day week at 90c, are now held at $1 ₱ ₱. A manufacturer who has been through the market has informed us that he could not buy 100 bales of wools short of $1 60 to any extent, and we suspected so much all along. It is the same with cotton. It is quoted 20 or 30 cents below its value, as a bait to lure on purchases, but those purchases cannot be effected only in a "peddling manner."

As soon as manufacturers of wool or cotton appear in market for supplies, prices will instantly advance. Most of the Woolen mills in many places are still almost idle for want of water. It is true the streams have risen slowly, but the reservoirs are still empty, and it will require considerable rain to fill them and set the mills in full motion. But, as the demand for goods, which has improved and a reaction set in, some manufacturers are disposed to take hold of any cheap lots offering. Holders, however, have advanced their prices fully 10 cents, and the tendency is still upwards. Few, if any, desirable parcels of Ohio can be had under 95c—one dollar being generally asked. Considerable sales are reported amongst outside parties, and the number of straggling lots now afloat are few.

In regard to the price of domestic fleeces, we are strongly convinced that the opinion we have frequently expressed, that these wools are much below their real value, compared with gold, and must advance, is a correct one. We raise in this country from one-half to two-thirds of the wool necessary for our consumption, and are forced to go to foreign ports for the balance. Since the increase of the duty on foreign wools, domestic wools for all clothing purposes have been much cheaper than foreign, and consequently our manufacturers have been running their mills on domestic wool to a greater extent than before, and our stocks of domestics are likely to become reduced to a very short supply much earlier than formerly. Our stocks of foreign wool are not large; and as domestic wools are the cheapest, there is little demand for them, unless at a difference of 5 to 6 cents per pound in their cost of to-day. Later in the season, when our manufacturers, who have been running to a very great extent on their stocks, secured at the close of this season, to come into market for supplies, we shall see the price of domestic much higher, compared with the price of gold, and approximate more nearly to their relative value of foreign wools. Domestic wools are worth 50@60c in gold, and with a fair demand will bring their value in gold. Our manufacturers have not more than six weeks production on hand, and they cannot fail, unless very much disappointed, of which there is little doubt, they will require a very large amount of wool, and we look for a very active business during the winter, and an advancing market, as the supply becomes reduced. Orders for foreign wools have been curtailed, and the arrivals during the fall and winter must be very much smaller than in other seasons. We shall, therefore, have to rely chiefly on the stock of domestic and foreign now on hand for our supply until next clip shall be taken off.

Sales 200,000 lbs Fleece at 80c@$1 00, mostly 90@ 95c, closing with few, if anything, to be had under 90c, and more buyers than sellers at 90@95c. A nice article of Ohio is now held at $1; some tub-washed fleece at 75@80c; 25,000 lbs Pulled, 80 @85c; 100,000 lbs California at 35@52½c; 23 bales Mestizo at 45c; 29 bales Montevideo on private terms.

We hear at Philadelphia that large sales of Kersey Wools are reported as sold at 90c.—*Economist, Oct. 22.*

Toledo Market.

Oct. 21.

There was little activity in our market. Before the close, wheat advanced 46c., and two small lots changed hands at the advance, but there were more sellers than buyers. The latter did not appear anxious to take hold. Flour was in very light request, and only one lot, of a common brand, found a purchaser. Corn advanced 2c and oats 1c. Barley is in light demand, with small sales—within the range heretofore given. Rye quiet.

Flour—Sale 218 bbls Atlas at $7.

Wheat—Sales of 1,000 bush No. 1 red at $1 80; 1,000 amber Michigan at $1 86; 2,000 bush No. 1 red at $1 80; 1,000 bush amber Michigan at $1 85; 1,000 bush do at $1 85; 2,000 bush do at $1 88; 730 bush No. 1 red at $2; 3,000 bush No. 1 red at $1 85; 3,000 bush amber Michigan at $1 90; 1,050 bush No. 1 red at $1 85.

Corn—Advanced 2c; sales 1,200 bush, 1,000 bush and 1,000 bush at $1 28.

Oats—Advanced 1c; sales 2,703 bush at 66c.

Rye—Quiet and unchanged.

Barley—Sales 3,000 bush at $1 52.

Flaxseed—The range is from $2 to $2 10.

Imports of Copper into England.

The imports of copper ore in the seven months ending July 31, show a certain retrogression, having amounted to 35,902 tons against 45,607 tons in 1863, and 52,090 tons in 1862; those of copper regulus and fine for go great remain, for the period, 16,166 tons in July 31 this year, against 11,751 tons in 1863, and 22,949 tons in 1862; and those of unwrought and part wrought copper show so large an increase to July 87 this year, that we give them in detail:

Direction of Imports.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Chili	cwts. 67,580	79,120	151,429
Australia	" 25,760	25,340	17,020
Other countries	66,520	44,360	73,240
Total	152,220	148,820	237,280

The value of the copper ore imported in the first six months of 1864 was estimated at £498,887, against £611,691 in the corresponding half of 1863, and £688,672 in the corresponding half of 1862. The value of the copper regulus imported to June 30, this year, was £542,091 against £422,618 in the corresponding half of 1863, and £671,787 in the half of 1862.—*London Mining Journal.*

Government Coal Awards at Chicago.

The following bids were accepted at the letting of Coal by contract, for the supply of Camp Douglas, Camp Fry, Public Offices, &c., &c., in Chicago and vicinity, for the period of six months from November 1st: David Runnion, Bituminous Coal (Lasalle), $11 50 per ton; G. Declery, for Anthracite Coal, $23 per ton.

New York Iron Market.

October 22.

The market for Scotch Pig is a little easier, following the course of Gold, and we notice sales of 8000@9000 tons Garlsherrie and Glenarnock at $60@61, and small lots as high as $65; and 500 do same braods, ex-ship, on terms not made public. American is without movement; No. I may be quoted at $60, and No. 2 $58; some Trenton Charcoal brought $90; 1000 tons Gray Forge, for October delivery, $58 at Furnace; Trenton No. 2 Foundry is held at $50. English Rails are held at $56@56 50 in gold, 64-D American are held at $130, currency. We understand the manufacturers of American Rails are agitating the matter of an increase of duty on the foreign article at the next session of Congress. Since the reduction of $10 ₱ ton which those now and recently current. At no time this season have standard goods been sold within 5@10c. per yard of the cost of production on the day of sale; and hence, the production of these fabrics has nearly ceased. There has been no demand for such goods since they advanced to 75c. per yard, and yet the manufacturer would loose money were he to buy cotton at $1.85 per ₱, and sell heavy 37-inch sheetings at 85c. But what do we witness? The goods are now selling from first and second hands at 57@57½c. per yard. Is it any wonder, then, that the mills have shut down, when agents could find no sale for goods even at this great depreciation in price? No! and it will probably be better for all the trade to keep them shut until we get cheap cotton or better prices for manufactured fabrics. Mill owners cannot certainly afford to run their machinery any longer on speculation, in such times as these, when a child's garment is worth as much value as that of the wisest merchant, under the pressure of military and political events, which cast the calculations of merchants and economists alike into the shade. During the past few weeks chilliness ruled supreme, and though merchants held goods in very little stock, yet few, if any, could assume a price for their own property. At last, however, a bottom was reached, and there are now better enabled to give the value of goods from first hands.

WOOLEN GOODS,

Notwithstanding the pleasant and delightful weather which has intervened since our last, the near approach of winter has reminded the trade of their disatorimess up to the present, and notwithstanding it prudent to await the cold weather and the political issues of the times, they have at length entered the market, and purchased all goods suitable to their urgent wants with more alacrity. Business among the principal jobbers has been exceedingly active, and prices of several styles of woolens are fully @10 per cent. higher, while other descriptions are within reasonable range, and as we are still neglected, and somewhat depressed, such as knit hosiery and carpets. But the pressure on the part of all to realize has vanished with the result of the late elections and the reaction in gold, and the impression is now gaining ground that henceforth goods will gradually, if not suddenly, appreciate in value, as the supply of many articles found at present inadequate to the demand, notwithstanding the absence of the city clothing trade from the market, owing to the stagnation hitherto so noticeable in that branch of business.

FOREIGN GOODS.

The returning symptoms of animation and confidence in enhanced prices, noticeable at the date of our last weekly review, has continued to increase in volume that imparts more confidence to this generally trade. All kinds of goods, both British and Continental, suitable for the season, are in better demand at improved rates, both by private and public sale. Dress goods, such as Merinoes, Delaines, &c., suitable for ladies' wear, are becoming very scarce, especially Paris styles, and these are no longer sold at a sacrifice, but now sell on a gold basis of 200@210. These goods are getting very scarce and are nearly out of first hands, especially black De Laines, which have been extensively duplicated down by auction at satisfactory rates to owners. A good demand is also noticeable for these fabrics in colors. Italian cloths and black Mohairs have been in better request for the country trade, and these have been purchased more freely by cloth jobbers at 75c@1 50 for the former, and 75c@1 25 for the latter, for low and medium fabrics.

The finer or rather the better class of goods are not very saleable, owing to the extreme prices prevalent. Castor and Moscow cloths have been more inquired for at $5 50@8 00 for the former and $6@9 for the latter. English whitneys, adapted for ladies' cloaks, have been in better demand at $3 50@5 00. Black silks are still dull, and importers cannot realize a new dollar for an old one.

The auctions continue very light, and more than one-half of these have gone direct into consumption, while the withdrawals from bonded warehouse are nearly twice these entered there. The movement for the week, as compared with the corresponding period last year, has been as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Imports	$1,379,385	$780,541
Entered for consumption	1,044,142	427,142
" for warehouse	335,243	359,369
Withdrawn from warehouse	321,623	865,428
Total thrown upon the market	$1,365,765	$1,230,750

The auction sales of the week have passed off with greater spirit and animation at improved prices generally. A full report of the most important of these will be found under the proper heading.—*Economist.*

New York Wool Market.

A better inquiry has prevailed for wool since our last, and the market is gathering strength. Instead of talking 40 cents down 20c ₱ ₱, when no one had been willing to buy it, vanished as soon as the manufacturers exhibited a disposition to operate. Fine skin wools, and fine fleece held this day week at 90c, are now held at $1 ₱ ₱. A manufacturer who has been through the market has informed us that he could not buy 100 bales of wools short of $1 60 to any extent, and we suspected so much all along. It is the same with cotton. It is quoted 20 or 30 cents below its value, as a bait to lure on purchases, but those purchases cannot be effected only in a "peddling manner."

As soon as manufacturers of wool or cotton appear in market for supplies, prices will instantly advance. Most of the Woolen mills in many places are still almost idle for want of water. It is true the streams have risen slowly, but the reservoirs are still empty, and it will require considerable rain to fill them and set the mills in full motion. But, as the demand for goods, which has improved and a reaction set in, some manufacturers are disposed to take hold of any cheap lots offering. Holders, however, have advanced their prices fully 10 cents, and the tendency is still upwards. Few, if any, desirable parcels of Ohio can be had under 95c—one dollar being generally asked. Considerable sales are reported amongst outside parties, and the number of straggling lots now afloat are few.

In regard to the price of domestic fleeces, we are strongly convinced that the opinion we have frequently expressed, that these wools are much below their real value, compared with gold, and must advance, is a correct one. We raise in this country from one-half to two-thirds of the wool necessary for our consumption, and are forced to go to foreign ports for the balance. Since the increase of the duty on foreign wools, domestic wools for all clothing purposes have been much cheaper than foreign, and consequently our manufacturers have been running their mills on domestic wool to a greater extent than before, and our stocks of domestics are likely to become reduced to a very short supply much earlier than formerly. Our stocks of foreign wool are not large; and as domestic wools are the cheapest, there is little demand for them, unless at a difference of 5 to 6 cents per pound in their cost of to-day. Later in the season, when our manufacturers, who have been running to a very great extent on their stocks, secured at the close of this season, to come into market for supplies, we shall see the price of domestic much higher, compared with the price of gold, and approximate more nearly to their relative value of foreign wools. Domestic wools are worth 50@60c in gold, and with a fair demand will bring their value in gold. Our manufacturers have not more than six weeks production